

# The American Perfumer

## and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.  
TEN CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1915.

VOL. X. No. 6.

### THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY 80 Maiden Lane.

LOUIS SPENCER LEVY, President and Treasurer, } 80 Maiden Lane  
JOSEPH S. MENLINE, Secretary, } New York.  
Entered as Second-class Matter March 22d, 1907, at the Post Office  
at New York, N. Y., Under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The United States and Possessions, . . .	\$ 1.00 A Year
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Foreign, . . . . .	2.00 " "

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### BETTER BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The former feeling of apprehension, of "something is going to happen" because of the European war, has almost entirely disappeared, according to a special report submitted by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Even with the possibility of our being tangled in this gigantic world conflict, there still remains a pronounced belief that notwithstanding such untoward conditions business is bound to improve and show distinct advancement.

Confidence in the future, according to this committee, has grown apace with the steady progress of the crops and the slow but continual improvement in industrial affairs. In the main, the thoughts and interests of the great mass of producers, whether in the city in industrial life or in the countryside in agricultural pursuits, are in their immediate local happenings and in all constructive measures which will benefit their particular communities rather than either the great national or international problems.

### IMPORTANT TRADE MARK DECISION.

One of the most important decisions handed down in a long time relating to copyrights and trade marks is that in the case of Wilson vs. Hecht, decided June 1, but just published and now printed in full on page 149 of this issue. Inasmuch as the court upsets some heretofore assumed property rights in various forms of protection by the government it will be to the interest of our readers to carefully scan the findings.

Briefly, the Court of Appeals sets forth the two principles that no trade mark rights are acquired by a copyright and that no trade-mark rights are acquired by a design patent. In the suit at bar the court holds that the coined word "Kewpie," used in the copyright and design patent to describe figures there displayed, obtains no trade mark protection. Only the figures or pictures, it is held, are protected. Perfumers, toilet goods and soap manufacturers, flavoring extract manufacturers and others will do well to look into their own affairs to see if they are affected.

# STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Mr. A. M. Spiehler, of Rochester, N. Y., president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, this month announced the appointment of the following standing and special committees for the current association year:

## LEGISLATION.

Gilbert Colgate, Chairman (Colgate & Co., New York).  
George Hall (United Perfume Co., Boston).  
A. B. Calisher (Calisher & Co., New York).  
James E. Davis (Michigan Drug Co., Detroit).  
Richard Hudnut, New York.  
D. H. McConnell (Goetting & Co., New York).

## MEMBERSHIP.

O. J. Cathcart, Chairman (Lazell, Newburg, N. Y.).  
Wm. H. Green (Addison Litho Co., Rochester, N. Y.).  
R. L. Mumpton (Carr-Lowry Glass Co., Baltimore).  
Willard A. Walsh (Compagnie Morana, New York).  
J. E. Smucker (Metal Package Co., Brooklyn).  
Peter F. Dreyer (Ungerer & Co., New York).  
Edmund Hoffman (American Can Co., New York).

## FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

Lewis E. K. White, Chairman (A. P. Babcock Co., New York).  
F. W. Jones (Melba Mfg. Co., Chicago).  
A. F. Knowles (Plexo Prep., Inc., New York).  
M. P. Lind (Schandain & Lind, Phila.).  
H. H. Bertram (A. P. Babcock Co., New York).

## RESOLUTIONS.

F. K. Woodworth, Chairman (Lazell, Perfumer, Newburg, N. Y.).  
Vincent B. Thomas (Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York).  
Arthur O. Freedman (Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven).  
E. B. Hurlburt (J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.).  
C. W. Jennings (Jennings Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.).

## ENTERTAINMENT.

B. T. Bush, Chairman (Antoine Chiris Co., New York).  
Vincent B. Thomas (Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., New York).  
Frederick Schang (The Lorscheider-Schang Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.).  
C. M. Baker (Pond's Extract Co., New York).  
Paul Harrison (James A. Webb & Son, New York).  
W. A. Peters (A. A. Vantine & Co., Inc., New York).

## TRANSPORTATION.

F. F. Ingram, Chairman (F. F. Ingram Co., Detroit).  
J. Clifton Buck (Smith, Kline & French Co., Phila.).  
Wm. Rieger (Paul Rieger & Co., San Francisco).  
G. W. Sutherland (Koken Barber Supply Co., St. Louis).  
E. B. Hurlburt (The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.).

## IMPORTATIONS AND UNDervaluations.

Wm. A. Bradley, Chairman (D. R. Bradley & Son, New York).  
Fred L. Maik (Madame Helene Toilet Co., Chicago).  
Harry A. Wishart (Stafford-Miller Co., St. Louis).  
Chas. A. Myers (R. H. Macy & Co., New York).  
C. S. Humphrey (Talcum Puff Co., New York).

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

F. N. Carpenter, Chairman (Aubry Sisters, Inc., New York).  
A. B. Calisher (Calisher & Co., New York).  
A. F. Kammer (Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Baltimore).

## CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY.

Walter Mueller, Chairman (A. A. Vantine & Co., New York).

Theo. Kirby (Richard Hudnut, New York).  
Sidney Colgate (Colgate & Co., New York).  
D. T. Kiley (Armour & Co., Chicago).  
Geo. S. Hurst (J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.).

## BOTANICAL EXHIBIT.

Carl Schaezter, Chairman (Compagnie Morana, New York).  
Frank B. Marsh (The Theo. Ricksecker Co., New York).  
Walter T. Hathaway (Colgate & Co., New York).  
Willard Ohliger (Fred'k Stearns & Co., Detroit).  
H. G. Millar (Adele Millar Co., San Francisco).

## FINANCE.

A. B. Calisher, Chairman (Calisher & Co., New York).  
V. B. Thomas (Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., New York).  
D. H. McConnell (Goetting & Co., New York).

## LIBRARY.

S. Iserman, Chairman (Van Dyk & Co., New York).  
Justin S. Brewer (T. M. Sayman, St. Louis).  
W. A. Bush (W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York).  
Edwin H. Burr (Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse).  
Alois von Isakovics (Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y.).

## PRESS.

Warren E. Burns, Chairman (Compagnie Morana, New York).  
R. E. Labar (Oxzyrn Co., New York).  
Geo. Marceau (Parfumerie Marceau, Inc., New York).

## READY RELIEF.

A. B. Calisher, Chairman (Calisher & Co., New York).  
A. D. Henderson (Goetting & Co., New York).  
Wm. A. Bradley (D. R. Bradley & Son, New York).

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

J. E. Goodrich, Chairman (Goodrich Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.).  
W. H. Candler (Vola-Vita Co., Inc., Muskogee, Okla.).  
F. C. Easton (A. J. Hilbert & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.).  
A. D. Sargent (E. W. Hoyt & Co., Lowell, Mass.).  
J. J. Kirby (F. W. Fitch Co., Boone, Iowa).  
W. H. Loveland (W. H. Loveland Co., Binghamton, N. Y.).  
C. B. Dicks (LaValliere Co., New Orleans).  
C. W. Jennings (Jennings Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.).  
W. W. Baldwin (Baldwin Perfume Co., Chicago).  
Arthur Freedman (Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven).  
F. A. Ohrenschild (Wm. H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore).  
Addington Doolittle (Mme. Isebel Mfg. Co., Chicago).  
Wm. Rieger (Paul Rieger & Co., San Francisco).  
V. Moore (Talcum Puff Co., New York).  
A. H. Wirz (A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa.).

## TARIFF: (ASSOCIATE MEMBERS ONLY.)

C. Beilstein, Chairman (Dodge & Olcott, New York).  
C. Blair Leighton (W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York).  
B. T. Bush (Antoine Chiris Co., New York).  
B. Elson (Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York).  
F. E. Watermeyer (Fritzsche Brothers, New York).  
George V. Gross (George V. Gross & Co., New York).  
F. F. Toennies (Heine & Co., New York).  
D. W. Hutchinson (New York).  
Marion Speiden (Innis, Speiden & Co., New York).  
Alois von Isakovics (Synfleur Scientific Labys., Monticello, N. Y.).  
E. V. Killen (George Lueders & Co., New York).  
P. C. Magnus (Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Inc., New York).  
W. E. Burns (Compagnie Morana, New York).  
Donald Wilson (Th. Muhlethaler Co., New York).  
C. H. Alker (National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York).  
Clayton Rockhill (Rockhill & Vietor, New York).  
E. H. Burr (Roure-Bertrand Fils, New York).  
W. G. Ungerer (Ungerer & Co., New York).  
S. Isermann (Van Dyk & Co., New York).

**ADVERTISING IS AN ASSET.**

One of the tasks for the coming year to which the publicity experts, lately in session at Chicago, are committed, is a campaign to convince the mercantile public that advertising does not increase the cost of production of goods. This truism ought to be self-evident, but that it is not is shown by the recognition of any need of such a crusade, says the *Confectioners' Journal*. Advertising investment is in no way different from bricks or machines as a factor in forcing extended, and so more profitable business.

**AUGUST REPORT OF THE M. P. A.**

The monthly report issued for August from the New York headquarters of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association contains much information that is timely and of advantage to the members, justifying the innovation fully. The association's Washington correspondent states that "a comprehensive recasting of the revenue laws will be undertaken in the near future and that the most experienced observers at the capital anticipate the calling of Congress in extra session not later than October." The need of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to carry out the president's proposed defense plans will mean increased revenues, while there is a deficit to be met. Perfumers are warned to be ready to meet the situation.

According to this correspondent the outlook is favorable for a re-enactment of the present War Tax and it is suggested that there is a fighting chance to protect the industry. The report says in comment:

Probably the most effective way in which a re-enactment of the War Tax can be combatted is through the creation of a strong public sentiment against the Act—through the lining-up in our behalf of a large body of VOTERS throughout the country.

The products of our industry are sold by at least 200,000 retail establishments in the United States. It is safe to say, that, on an average, each of these establishments represents five voters. Consistent missionary work among this body of voters can readily create a sentiment against the unjust tax levied upon our industry that will command the respect of Congress.

How can this missionary work be conducted?

By word of mouth—by correspondence—by circulars.

Every salesman should be instructed to induce his customers to influence their representatives at Washington to work against the War Tax bill.

From time to time, it may be advisable to re-inforce this work by letters and circulars giving detailed reasons why the War Tax should not be re-enacted.

And, last but not least, every member should do his utmost to get a NEW MEMBER. The larger our membership, the wider becomes our sphere of influence. Two men can do double the work of one man. By doubling our membership, we can command double the amount of influence we command now.

Keep this slogan before you:

"EVERY MEMBER GET A NEW MEMBER."

Other subjects taken up in the report include the following: Stamping Combination Packages; Reducing the Volume of Returned Goods; The Legality of Rebate Coupons.

The association's attorney, Abel I. Smith, Jr., gives an opinion on the rebate coupon subject. A suggestion is made that labels, etc., be submitted to him for an opinion as to their compliance with the Federal, State and Municipal laws. Mr. Smith's services are at the disposal

**THE TREND OF TRADE.**

*Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia.*

"Domestic business is steadily increasing in volume, and while the estimated billion-and-one-half favorable foreign trade balance to be created this year means much to the business fabric, it amounts, after all, even if it reaches that enormous sum, to less than \$15 per capita for the year to the people of this country, which is less than 5 cents per day per capita. This as a single factor is a very important one, but the people of this country could not enjoy prosperity on that item alone. Domestic business of many times that amount is being handled, and those manufacturers and merchants who are carefully nursing the home trade are building most securely and most permanently."

of members in matters of this kind without charge.

Secretary Walter Mueller announces that these new members were added during the previous month:

**ACTIVE.**

Madame Helene Toilet Co., 1152 East Fifty-fifth street, Chicago. The Vola-Vita Co., Inc., 503 Equity building, Muskogee, Okla. Beckel-Cordy & Hutchinson, 126 Turk Street, San Francisco. Adele Millar Co., 166 Geary street, San Francisco. William D. Duane, 1117 West First street, Los Angeles. The Freeman Perfume Co., Norwood avenue and Linden street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**ASSOCIATE.**

Robert Gair Co., 50 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.**

Folders and advance programs are now available for the fifty-first meeting of the American Chemical Society in Seattle, Wash., August 31, to September 3, inclusive. A complimentary dinner by the science faculty of the University of Washington to the members of the Council, followed by a business meeting, will be held at the Hotel Frye, August 30, at 7 p. m. A special train will leave Chicago at 5.05 p. m., August 26, over the Northwestern Railroad. One and one-half days will be spent at Glacier National Park; one day at Mt. Ranier National Park; one day as the guests of the Oregon Section at Portland, Ore., including luncheon and an excursion on the Columbia River. The members will disband following a smoker to be given by the California Section of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco, at Techau Tavern, on the evening of September 6. The list of papers for the meeting will be given in the final program. Charles L. Parsons is secretary and his address is Box 505, Washington, D. C.

**BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.**

The British Pharmaceutical Conference met in annual session July 14 in London. Major E. S. Peck, president, clad in his uniform, presided. Only one paper was read, but considerable other business was transacted. These officers were elected for 1915-16: President, Major E. Saville Peck. Acting-President, J. C. Umney. Vice-Presidents, E. F. Harrison, London; D. M. Watson, Dublin; Edmund White, London; G. Whitfield, Scarborough; C. Symes, Liverpool. Hon. treasurer, D. Lloyd Howard, London. Hon. general secretaries, H. Finnemore and R. R.

Bennett, London. Hon. local secretary, H. Humphreys Jones. Other members of the Executive Committee.—T. O. Barlow, H. Deane, F. W. Gamble, C. H. Hampshire, C. A. Hill, D. Hooper, W. F. J. Shephard, T. Stephenson, Harold Wyatt.

#### SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held July 14-17, in the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, Eng., Professor G. G. Henderson, LL.D., D.Sc., president, in the chair. On account of the war several prominent members were absent. It was announced that for the same reason the International Congresses of Mining and Metallurgy (London) and Applied Chemistry (Petrograd) have been postponed. The papers read had no direct bearing on industries in which our readers are interested.

The following elections to the Council, as recommended in committee, were approved:—President, Dr. Charles C. Carpenter; vice presidents, Professor E. C. C. Baly, F.R.S., Mr. R. H. Clayton, Professor G. G. Henderson, and Mr. J. Hübner; ordinary members, Dr. E. F. Armstrong, Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., Professor W. R. Hodgkinson, and Mr. Walter F. Reid; Sectional Chairman, Mr. W. J. Rees (Birmingham), Professor Jas. Walker, F.R.S. (Edinburgh), Mr. John Gray (Liverpool), Mr. A. R. Ling (London), Mr. J. H. Hoseason (Manchester), and Dr. W. M. Grosvenor (New York).

The General Secretary, C. G. Cresswell, read the report of the Council. The number of members now on the register is 4,017, as compared with 4,142 last year. Since the last annual meeting 201 new members have been elected, and the losses have been 326. The losses by death amount to 58. Of these five lost their lives at the front.

#### EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL LAW.

Americans who have business dealings with the countries of western Europe find it necessary at times to resort to the courts in order to obtain an equitable solution of a transaction or an adjustment of differences. And, even in cases where a legal action is not contemplated, the American exporter feels that a knowledge of the specific requirements or procedure in any given commercial contingency is always desirable and occasionally imperative. To meet the unquestioned need for concise information of this kind the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just issued a monograph on "Commercial Laws of England, Scotland, Germany, and France," as No. 97 in its Special Agents Series. It may be obtained for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

In this publication, which is the work of Commercial Agent Archibald J. Wolfe, in collaboration with Edwin M. Borchard, law librarian of the Library of Congress, special attention has been given to the jurisdiction of the various courts, lawyers and their fees, costs, chattel mortgage, attachment, powers of attorney, bankruptcy laws, and laws relating to unfair competition and trusts.

One of the most interesting chapters deals with the German law against unfair competition. This law contains some unique provisions. For example, it is not generally known in America that in Germany such expressions in advertisements as "best and cheapest place to buy," "sold at factory prices," etc., are inadmissible unless true; that actions have been sustained against merchants who dis-

#### OUR ADVERTISERS—VIII.

UNGERER & COMPANY  
273 Pearl Street, New York.

Superfine Volatile Oils, Perfumers' and Soap  
Makers' Ingredients

PERFUMER PUBLISHING Co.,  
80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen: We are glad to join your other advertisers in paying tribute to the value of THE AMERICAN PERFUME & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW as an advertising medium.

Through your pages we have exploited our staple lines, and also many specialties, and we have always had extremely good results.

Yours very truly,  
UNGERER & Co.  
W. G. U.

played signs of "English spoken here" when the assertion was not in accordance with fact; that it is unlawful to attempt to entice away prospective customers standing in front of a competitor's windows; and that a tailor may be enjoined from describing his establishment as "first class" when he pays his workers according to the fourth class in the scale of wages of the local tailors' guild.

#### AMERICAN SPICE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Spice Trade Association was held in New York, August 4. Among the firms represented were the A. Colburn Company, the L. H. Parke Company, the Clawson Company, of Philadelphia; McCormick & Co., and Parrish Brothers, of Baltimore; the D. & L. Slade Company and the Stickney & Poor Spice Company, of Boston; the J. R. Watkins Medical Company, of Winona, Minn., as well as New York importers, brokers and grinders of spices.

The following officers for 1915-16 were elected: President, William D. Weikel, of the Weikel & Smith Spice Company, Philadelphia; vice-president, George J. French, of the R. T. French Company, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, T. Greidanus, New York city; secretary, John Clarke, of John Clarke & Co., New York city; director, to serve 3 years, Robert M. Littlejohn, of L. Littlejohn & Co., New York city, and the Arbitration Committee, of five members, viz.:—Eugene W. Durkee, Samuel Lee, Lomax Littlejohn, Lewis German, and J. H. Recknagel.

#### COMMERCIAL BODIES IN FRANCE.

French chambers of commerce differ in many essential respects from similar organizations in the United States. They are public bodies, controlled by legal enactment, possessing administrative powers, and working in co-operation with the authorities of the government. The activities in France that parallel those of American chambers of commerce are to be found in manufacturers' associations and employers' syndicates.

The French Government correlates and co-ordinates every feature that can be made to act upon the commercial development of the nation. A most effective system of commercial direction and regulation, trade promotion, and industrial education is maintained by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

A monograph covering this subject in detail has been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as No. 98 in the Special Agents Series. It is entitled



"Commercial Organizations in France," and may be obtained for 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. It contains a history of the French organizations, a survey of their rights and functions, the distinguishing features of the various bodies, lists of all chambers of commerce in France, regulations governing them, an account of their participation in legislation and judicial work, and a description of all the commercial institutions of the government.

### OIL IMPORTS ARE INCREASING.

The quarterly report of the Department of Commerce for the last quarter of 1914 and first quarter of 1915 gives the value of imports entered for consumption in this country:

	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914.	Quarter ending March 31, 1915.
Essential and distilled oils.....	\$653,058	\$739,450
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations .....	691,703	550,818
Soaps, all kinds.....	216,901	123,540
Spices, etc. ....	907,169	1,001,719

The oil statistics show the following items, among others, for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, values being stated: Anise, \$46,074; bergamot, \$34,455; citronella and lemon grass, \$51,054; jasmine, \$1,464; lavender, etc., \$57,016; lemon, \$131,919; neroli, \$5,332; orange, \$29,873; origanum, \$11,963; peppermint, \$1,346; rosemary, \$11,699; otto of rose, \$127,886. The larger of these items all show increases over the previous quarter, otto of rose being \$95,000 larger.

In the perfumery statistics, among the items in the January to March quarter of 1915 are the following: Bay rum or bay water, \$132; floral essences containing no alcohol, \$35,828; floral or flower waters, containing no alcohol, n. s. p. f., \$2,327; perfumery, including cologne, and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints and pastes, pomades, powders and other toilet preparations, containing alcohol, \$134,602; same, not containing alcohol, \$217,944; substances, preparations and mixtures, odoriferous or aromatic, used in the preparation of perfumes and cosmetics, n. s. p. f., not containing alcohol, \$159,789. All of these items show decreases from the previous quarter, except the last one, which gains nearly \$30,000.

In soaps for the January-March quarter of 1915: Castile, \$81,544; medicinal, \$1,983; toilet, perfumed, \$27,422; toilet, unperfumed, \$5,148; all other kinds, \$7,267. All of these items show decreases from the previous quarter, the drop in perfumed toilet soaps amounting to nearly \$30,000.

### French Patent Perfume Process.

*Perfumes; process of obtaining—by means of solvents.* Lautier Fils. Fr. Pat. 472,256.—Rapid evaporation of the solvent at low temperatures is secured by projecting the solution of the perfume in a spray against a warm surface in a special still, with or without vacuum. The vapors of the solvent pass off and are condensed, and the concentrated solution of the perfume is drawn off, either continuously or intermittently, at the bottom of the still.

### Appreciates Its Value and Merits.

*Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:*

Enclosed please find our check for \$2, which will pay our subscription to May, 1916. We value your publication very highly and did not fully appreciate its merits or value until it quit coming, when we found our subscription had expired.

SEMINOLE INDIAN MEDICINE CO.,

Boone, Iowa.

By G. E. MONTGOMERY.

### TRADE MARK DECISION.

Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. WILSON v. HECHT. Decided June 1, 1915.

1. TRADE-MARKS—OPPOSITION—NO TRADE-MARK RIGHTS ACQUIRED BY A COPYRIGHT.

Where the opposer designed an original figure and coined for it the name "Kewpie" and published various pictures and articles containing the figure and the word and secured copyrights for the same, *Held* that the owner of the thing copyrighted acquires through the copyright no property in the name by which it is designated.

2. SAME—SAME—NO TRADE-MARK RIGHTS ACQUIRED BY A DESIGN PATENT.

Where the opposer designed an original figure and obtained a design patent for the same, *Held* that the name by which the figure is designated forms no part of the patent and no trade-mark right is acquired.

Mr. L. S. Bacon, Mr. J. H. Milans, and Mr. D. A. Usina for the appellant.

Mr. Henry M. Wise for the appellee.

VAN ORSDEL, J.:

Appellant, Rose O'Neill Wilson, filed in the Patent Office a notice of opposition to the application of William Hecht for the registration of the word "Kewpie" as a trade-mark for children's suits. From the decision of the Commissioner of Patents sustaining the motion of Hecht to dismiss the notice of opposition, Wilson has appealed.

The grounds of opposition are stated in the notice as follows:

First. In 1909 I designed an original figure and coined for it the name "Kewpie" and published various pictures of the figure and various magazine articles, books and art prints containing the figure and the word and secured copyrights for the same. The essence of these articles was the name "Kewpie" and the figure thereof and any reproduction of either of these is an infringement of my copyright. I have received large royalties on said copyright and am still engaged in having published articles containing this figure under this name and receiving large royalties therefrom.

Second. The figure has also been covered by me in design patents Nos. 43,680 and 44,393, and has been copyrighted as a statuette or art figure by me prior to the year 1914 and has been manufactured and sold extensively under the name "Kewpie" under licenses from me and I have received and am still receiving large royalties therefrom.

Third. The word "Kewpie" and the figure have become so identified with one another and have become so widely known that the use of the word on the goods of one party and the figure on the goods of another party would cause confusion in the trade and would cause the ordinary purchaser to mistake the goods of one party for those of another party.

Fourth. I have granted licenses and have received royalties from licenses for the right to use the name and the figure and am engaged in the business of granting such licenses. The trade-mark has been registered by me (No. 92,611) and under such licenses by Wm. P. O'Neill No. 95,555 and by Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. under Nos. 94,980, 95,292, 95,293, 95,392, 95,393, 95,880, 95,979, and 95,980. Any registration of the name or figure by unlicensed parties will destroy the value of the licenses which I might give to a third party to use the word or the figure upon his goods either as a trade-mark or in any other way.

Fifth. I have just entered into a contract with a third party to permit him to apply the name "Kewpie" and the figure thereof as a trade-mark or otherwise to clothing and specific to children's washable suits of pajamas and nightrobes. The registration of the mark as published to said Hecht will destroy or seriously injure the value of

(Continued on page 155.)

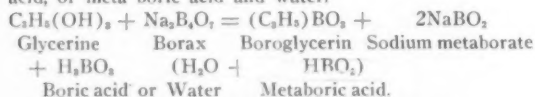
# THE CHEMISTRY OF COLD CREAMS\*

By H. S. GROAT

There has always been a noticeable difference between cold creams made with, and those made without, borax. Those made with borax are always whiter and fluffier, and seemingly not as greasy as the others, due to the uniting of the borax chemically with the palmate, stearate, or fatty alcohol of the hard and soft bases. This reaction only takes place when the oil solutions and the aqueous solution of borax are both heated to above 120 degrees F., as the esters or organic borates are not formed below that temperature.

When spermaceti is used as the base in the manufacture of the cold cream, borax unites chemically with cetin its chief constituent in a reaction similar to the reaction of borax and glycerin in the manufacture of boroglycerin. In a similar manner borax reacts with myricylic palmate and ricinolein, the chief constituents of white wax and castor oil respectively, when either white wax or castor oil is used as the principal base. With almond oil as a base borax acts likewise with the three main constituents of almond oil, palmitin-myricyl palmitate, olein-glyceride of oleic acid, and stearin-glyceride of stearic acid.

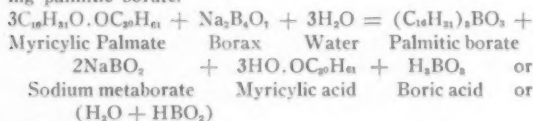
When glycerine and borax are heated together, the chemical result is boro-glycerin, sodium meta borate and boric acid, or meta boric acid and water.



Take the following common formula for cold cream:

Petrolatum Liquidum .....	120
Cera Alba .....	40
Aqua .....	40
Sod. Bibor.....	1.4

Here we have white wax as the hard base, its chief constituent myricyl palmate, being attacked by the borax forming palmitic borate.

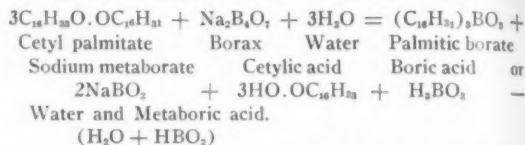


Water and Metaboric acid.

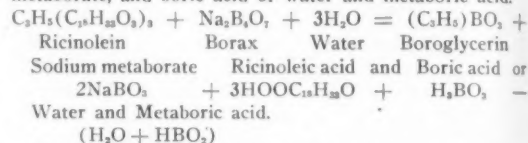
Another common formula is:

Oleum Ricini.....	180
Cetaceum .....	60
Cera Alba.....	15
Sodium Biborate.....	1.5
Oleum Rosæ.....	
Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ aa q. s.	

In this case the borax enters into three separate chemical reactions with the white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil respectively. We have given above the reaction of borax with white wax, we shall now take up the reaction of borax with spermaceti. The chief constituent of spermaceti is cetin-cetyl palmitate— $3\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}.\text{OC}_{18}\text{H}_{31}$ —which is attacked by the borax forming palmitic borate, as in the case of white wax and cetyl acid as a by-product instead of the myricylic acid, which is the by-product when white wax is used.



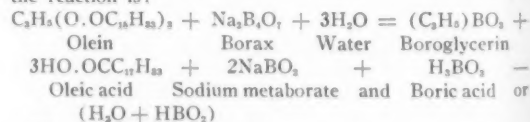
With the castor oil, borax combines with its chief constituent ricinolin-glycerine of ricinoleic acid, and forms glyceryl borate or boroglycerin, ricinoleic acid, sodium metaborate, and boric acid or water and metaboric acid.



There is another and more popular class of cold creams, of which almond oil is the base. The extreme popularity of these creams is due to the fact that the use of almond oil as the base is a decided advantage, as it is of a purely emollient nature, that characteristic so greatly desired in this class of toilet preparations. Of the many formulae of this class tried out the following gives the most universal satisfaction:

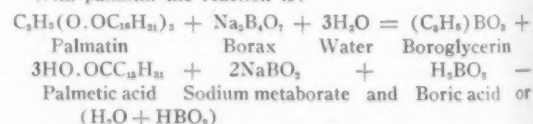
Oleum Amygdalæ Dulcis.....	77
Lanum .....	15
Paraffinum .....	18
Cera Alba.....	18
Sod. Bibor.....	1.5
Liq. Hydrog. Diox.....	1.5
Oleum Rosæ Geranium.....	2
Aqua Dist.....	27
Oleum Rosæ.....	4

With the almond oil the borax enters into a triple chemical reaction with its chief constituents, the glycerides olein, palmitin, and stearin. Glyceryl borate or boroglycerin is the resulting chemical compound formed in each case. With olein, which is a glyceride of oleic acid, the reaction is:



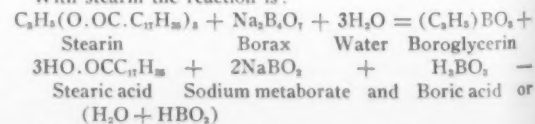
Water and Metaboric acid.

With palmitin the reaction is:



Water and Metaboric acid.

With stearin the reaction is:



Water and Metaboric acid.

\*Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

## THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 132, July, 1915.)

### INSOLUBLE MATTER.

The insoluble matter in soap may consist of organic or inorganic substances. Among the organic substances which are usually present in soap are oat meal, bran, sawdust, etc., while among the common inorganic or mineral compounds are pumice, silice, clay, talc, zinc oxide, infusorial earth, sand or other material used as fillers.

To determine insoluble matter, 5 grams of soap are dissolved in 75 cubic centimeters of hot water. The solution is filtered through a weighed gooch crucible or filter paper. The residue remaining on the filter is washed with hot water until all the soap is removed, is then dried to constant weight at 105 degrees C. and weighed. From the difference in weight of the gooch or filter paper and the dried residue remaining thereon after filtering and drying, the total percentage of insoluble matter may easily be calculated. By igniting the residue and reweighing the amount of insoluble mineral matter can be readily determined.

### STARCH AND GELATINE.

Should starch or gelatine be present in soap it is necessary to extract 5 grams of the soap with 100 cubic centimeters of 95 per cent. neutralized alcohol in a Soxhlet extractor until the residue on the extraction thimble is in a powder form. If necessary the apparatus should be disconnected and any lumps crushed, as these may contain soap. The residue remaining on the thimble consists of all substances present in soap, insoluble in alcohol. This is dried and weighed so that any percentage of impurities not actually determined can be found by difference. Starch and gelatine are separated from carbonate, sulfate and borate by dissolving the latter out through a filter with cold water. The starch and gelatine thus remaining can be determined by known methods, starch by the method of direct hydrolysis<sup>1</sup> and gelatine by Kjeldahl and calculating the corresponding amount of gelatine from the percentage of nitrogen (17.9%) therein.<sup>2</sup>

### TOTAL FATTY AND RESIN ACIDS.

To the filtrate from the insoluble matter add 40 cubic centimeters of half normal sulfuric acid, all the acid being added at once. Boil, stir thoroughly for some minutes and keep warm on a water bath until the fatty acids have collected as a clear layer on the surface. Cool by placing the beaker in ice and syphon off the acid water through a filter. Should the fatty acids not readily congeal a weighed amount of dried bleached bees-wax or stearic acid may be added to the hot mixture. This fuses with the hot mass and forms a firm cake of fatty acids upon cooling. Without removing the fatty acids from the beaker, add about 300 cubic centimeters of hot water, cool, syphon off the water through the same filter used before and wash again. Repeat washing, cooling and syphoning processes until the wash water is no longer acid. When this stage is reached, dissolve any fatty acid which may have remained on the filter with hot 95 per cent. alcohol into the beaker containing the fatty acids. Evap-

orate the alcohol and dry the beaker to constant weight over a water bath. The fatty acids thus obtained may sent the combined fatty acids, uncombined fat and hydrocarbons.

### DETERMINATION OF ROSIN.

If resin acids are present, this may be determined by the Liebermann-Storch reaction. To carry out this test shake 2 cubic centimeters of the fatty acids with 5 cubic centimeters of acetic anhydride; warm slightly; cool; draw off the anhydride and add 1:1 sulfuric acid. A violet color, which is not permanent, indicates the presence of rosin in the soap. The cholesterol in linseed or fish oil, which of course may be present in the soap, also give this reaction.

Should resin acids be present, these may be separated by the Twitchell method, which depends upon the difference in the behavior of the fatty and resin acids when converted into their ethyl esters through the action of hydrochloric acid. This may be carried out as follows:

Three grams of the dried mixed acids are dissolved in 25 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol in a 100 cubic centimeter stoppered flask; the flask placed in cold water and shaken. To this cooled solution 25 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol saturated with dry hydrochloric acid is added. The flask is shaken occasionally and the action allowed to continue for twenty minutes, then 10 grams of dry granular zinc chloride are added, the flask shaken and again allowed to stand for twenty minutes. The contents of the flask are then poured into 200 cubic centimeters of water in a 500 cubic centimeter beaker and the flask rinsed out with alcohol. A small strip of zinc is placed in the beaker and the alcohol evaporated. The beaker is then cooled and transferred to a separatory funnel, washing out the beaker with 50 cubic centimeters of gasoline (boiling below 80 degrees C.) and extracting by shaking the funnel well. Draw off the acid solution after allowing to separate and wash the gasoline with water until free from hydrochloric acid. Draw off the gasoline solution and evaporate the gasoline. Dissolve the residue in neutral alcohol and titrate with standard alkali using phenolphthalein as an indicator. One cubic centimeter of normal alkali equals 0.346 grams of rosin. The rosin may be gravimetrically determined by washing the gasoline extract with water, it not being necessary to wash absolutely free from acid, then adding 0.5 gram of potassium hydroxide and 5 cubic centimeters of alcohol in 50 cubic centimeters of water. Upon shaking the resin acids are rapidly saponified and extracted by the dilute alkaline solution as rosin soaps, while the ethyl esters remain in solution in the gasoline. Draw off the soap solution, wash the gasoline solution again with dilute alkali and unite the alkaline solutions. Decompose the alkaline soap solution with an excess of hydrochloric acid and weigh the resin acids liberated as in the determination of total fatty acids.

According to Lewkowitsch, the results obtained by the volumetric method which assumes a combining weight of 346 for resin acids, are very likely to be high. On the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. 107, Bur. Chem. U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> Richards and Gies Am. J. Physiol. (1902) 7, 129.

other hand those obtained by the gravimetric method are too low.

Leiste and Stiepel<sup>1</sup> have devised a simpler method for the determination of rosin. They make use of the fact that the resin acids as sodium soaps are soluble in acetone and particularly acetone containing two per cent. water, while the fatty acid soaps are soluble in this solvent to the extent of only about 2 per cent. First of all it is necessary to show that the sample to be analyzed contains a mixture of resin and fatty acids. This may be done by the Liebermann-Storch reaction already described. Glycerine interferes with the method. Two grams of fatty acids or 3 grams of soap are weighed in a nickel crucible and dissolved in 15-20 cubic centimeters of alcohol. The solution is then neutralized with alcoholic sodium hydroxide using phenolphthalein as an indicator. The mass is concentrated by heat over an asbestos plate until a slight film forms over it. Then about 10 grams of sharp, granular, ignited sand are stirred in by means of a spatula, the alcohol further evaporated, the mixture being constantly stirred and then thoroughly dried in a drying oven. The solvent for the cooled mass is acetone containing 2 per cent. water. It is obtained from acetone dried by ignited sodium sulfate and adding 2 per cent. water by volume. One hundred cubic centimeters of this solvent are sufficient for extracting the above. The extraction of the rosin soap is conducted by adding 10 cubic centimeters of acetone eight times, rubbing the mass thoroughly with a spatula and decanting. The decanted portions are combined in a beaker and the suspended fatty soaps allowed to separate. The mixture is then filtered into a previously weighed flask and washed several times with the acetone remaining. The solution of rosin soap should show no separation of solid matter after having evaporated to half the volume and allowing to cool. If a separation should occur another filtration and the slightest possible washing is necessary. To complete the analysis, the acetone is completely evaporated and the mass dried to constant weight in a drying oven. The weight found gives the weight of the rosin soap. In conducting the determination, it is important to dry the mixture of soap and sand thoroughly. In dealing with potash soaps it is necessary to separate the fatty acids from these and use them as acetone dissolves too great a quantity of a potash soap.

#### TOTAL ALKALI

In the filtrate remaining after having washed the fatty acids in the determination of total fatty and resin acids all the alkali present as soap, as carbonate and as hydroxide remains in solution as sulfate. Upon titrating this solution with half normal alkali the difference between the half normal acid used in decomposing the soap and alkali used in titrating the excess of acid gives the amount of total alkali in the soap. By deducting the amount of free alkali present as carbonate or hydroxide previously found the amount of combined alkali in the soap may be calculated.

To quickly determine total alkali in soap a weighed portion of the soap may be ignited to a white ash and the ash titrated for alkalinity using methyl orange as an indicator.

#### UNSAAPONIFIED MATTER.

Dissolve 5 grams of soap in 50 cubic centimeters of 50 per cent. alcohol. Should any free fatty acids be present

neutralize them with standard alkali. Wash into a separatory funnel with 50 per cent. alcohol and extract with 100 cubic centimeters of gasoline, boiling at 50 degrees to 60 degrees C. Wash the gasoline with water, draw off the watery layer. Run the gasoline into a weighed dish, evaporate the alcohol, dry and weigh the residue as unsaponified matter. The residue contains any hydrocarbon oils or fats not converted into soap.

#### SILICA AND SILICATES.

The insoluble silicates, sand, etc., are present in the ignited residue in the determination of insoluble matter. Sodium silicate, extensively used as a filler, however, will only show itself in forming a pasty liquid. Where it is desired to determine sodium silicate, 10 grams of soap are ashed by ignition, hydrochloric acid added to the ash in excess and evaporated to dryness. More hydrochloric acid is then added and the mass is again evaporated until dry; then cooled; moistened with hydrochloric acid; dissolved in water; filtered; washed; the filtrate evaporated to dryness and again taken up with hydrochloric acid and water; filtered and washed. The precipitates are then combined and ignited. Silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) is thus formed, which can be calculated to sodium silicate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$ ). Should other metals than alkali metals be suspected present the filtrate from the silica determinations should be examined.

(To be continued.)

#### A New Citronella Oxide.

Spornitz has obtained by the fractional distillation of the higher boiling parts of Java citronella oxide a liquid of the formula  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}$ , which appears to be an organic oxide. This new substance has been termed dicitronelloxide, and has the following characters:

Boiling point .....  $182^\circ$  to  $183^\circ$  at 12 mm.  
Specific gravity ..... 0.9199 at  $20^\circ$   
Refractive index ..... 1.49179  
Optical rotation .....  $-4^\circ$

By reduction with platinum black and hydrogen in ethereal or acetic acid solution, the substance is converted into tetrahydrodicitronelloxide  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}$ , boiling at  $180^\circ$  to  $185^\circ$  at 12 mm.

#### Citral in Concentrated Lemon Oil.

According to Böcker the citral value in terpeneless and sesquiterpeneless lemon oil is most accurately determined by the neutral sulphite method proposed by Burgess. The use of acid sulphite is stated to give too high results. According to Böcker, the highest amount of citral present in a pure lemon oil deprived both of terpenes and sesquiterpenes is 66 per cent. A higher amount indicates the addition of lemongrass citral.

#### American Wild Mustard Seed.

A comprehensive paper on the "Production, Botanical Composition and Volatile Oil Strength of American Wild Must Seed," by A. L. Winton and J. H. Bornmann, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., is given in the August number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Details are presented of the analyses of samples obtained from various sources.

#### Sends Another Two Years' Subscription.

Editor *American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review*:

Enclosed please find \$2 for another two years' subscription to THE AMERICAN PERFUMER. It is always my best practical adviser in this line. My best wishes for the successful future of the journal. Yours truly,

Pasadena, Cal.

R. TAKENAKA.

<sup>1</sup> Seifensieder Ztg. (1913) No. 46.



## BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION'S TWELFTH CONVENTION, CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1915

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE NEW YEAR.

*President*—CHARLES M. DICKSON, Sioux City, Ia.  
*First vice-president*—H. FEHR, Austin, Tex.  
*Second vice-president*—A. HALVERSON, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
*Secretary*—G. G. THOMAS, Des Moines, Ia.  
*Treasurer*—OTTO R. HAAS, Chicago, Ill.  
*Executive Committee*—FRED DOLLE (relected), Chicago; JAMES G. BARRY, Chicago; FRED GUNKEL, St. Louis; A. J. KRANK (relected), St. Paul, Minn.

The twelfth annual convention of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America was held in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, August 10-14. Including the ladies, the attendance was about 200, and the convention proved to be both interesting and profitable to the members and others in attendance.

The annual address of the president, Charles M. Dickson, was listened to attentively. In part he said:

"Last year a plan was devised for making this annual convention something more than a business session. Special stress was made to show the members a line of merchandise that would be to their advantage to handle. In other words we combined a 'going to market' feature, believing that we could show our members a more complete line than could be possibly shown by any traveling representative. This new feature was greatly enlarged upon last year, and that it was a profitable and appreciated move is shown by the activity displayed by manufacturers in securing display space and by the increased number of supply men who have signified their intention to meet with us. Last year we rebated the members half of their railway fare and this year we will endeavor to do even more and we hope to be able to refund the entire amount that is paid for mileage.

"The last year has been one of the most strenuous ever experienced by the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America. Not only has business been quiet and below normal, financial conditions tight and unsettled, but the shortage and the difficulty of replenishing stocks and the ever increasing cost of merchandise, together with the added expense of revenue stamps, have all combined to make the lot of the supply man more difficult to master than ever before.

"During the year it was my good fortune to be able to arrange a meeting with Mr. G. G. Thomas, our secretary, in Des Moines. We talked over association and business affairs and arranged a great many details that would have entailed a great deal of correspondence. One feature of the day spent together was that there was absolutely no expense to the association.

### WITCH HAZEL CRISIS IS AVOIDED.

"One matter that he have as an association accomplished was the avoiding of the war on witch hazel. Mr. Thomas, as your secretary, went into this matter very thoroughly and secured opinions of attorneys on the question, and his findings have already been given you in the *Association News*.

"In the credit and collection departments there have been a great many who have turned over their old accounts to the secretary for collection. Not only has the collection department been made use of by active members but we have given the services of the department to non-members on a percentage basis. One great trouble, not only in our business but many others, is that the accounts are held too long before they are turned in to us for

action. Many addresses are unknown—the debtor cannot be located.

"The moral effect of a collection letter from the association is certainly good on the delinquent and, while it may not in all cases bring in the cash, it has the result of making him a better and more careful credit risk with the supply dealers who at present are selling to him. He makes an effort to keep in their good graces, knowing full well that should he get out with them it would be difficult to get credit with another house.

"While, as above stated, all old accounts cannot be collected, the reporting of them has a financial value to all of us as an association. This comes as a valuable asset to our credit department where a record is made of all unworthy customers and by referring to the credit department and getting its reports on a new customer, you may be able to sidestep a very undesirable account.

"The collection and credit rating departments are two of the most promising features of the association and by a combined effort of the dealers of this country could be made the means of saving many thousands of dollars per annum.

"It might be of interest to state that during the last year more money has been collected from old accounts sent in by active members and returned to them than was paid to the association in dues. I heartily urge the further promotion and development of these two most worthy and commendable features of our association.

"We have many good boosters among the salesmen who call on the supply dealers and to them I desire to express my earnest appreciation of their efforts and especially do I extend to the members of the membership committee my deep gratitude for the time and energy expended by them in doing missionary work among their trade.

### RECOGNITION OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

"In almost every high and worthy undertaking of the present day the ladies are taking a leading part, and our association has been particularly fortunate in having a Ladies' Auxiliary. I think you will all agree that as an association we have prospered more and had a much better attendance since we formed the Ladies' Auxiliary. The ladies have very materially assisted in making our sessions popular and something to be looked forward to. They have put forward their best efforts to help us as an association and they have been the means of securing many dealers, not only to attend our sessions but to join our association. I hope they enjoy being with us half as much as we enjoy their presence.

"I feel that I have been particularly fortunate during my term of office in having staunch supporters, both in the gentlemen who compose the executive committee and those who compose the entertainment committee, and if I have in any measure, accomplished what you have desired it has, in a very great measure, been owing to the coöperation and assistance of these gentlemen.

"During the two terms you in your goodness have seen fit to elect me president I have tried to bring our membership in closer touch and harmony with one another.

"Love your neighbor, but respect him, too;

Keep-up the fence 'twixt him and you."

"I feel that much has been accomplished at least along these lines."

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST WOOD ALCOHOL.

Under new business, Fred Dolle, of Chicago, urged that a nation-wide campaign be waged against unscrupulous manufacturers of toilet preparations that contain wood alcohol. He told how the reputable barbers' supply dealers of Chicago had put their shoulders to the wheel, with the result that the Chicago city council has passed an ordinance

making it imperative that the poison label be used on all such preparations. The doctors have taken up the fight, he said, and have promised to carry it through the state legislature, if desired. The matter was referred to the executive committee. At a meeting of that committee later, it was voted to request the American Medical Association to take action, looking to the passage of state laws compelling the use of poison labels on toilet preparations made with wood alcohol.

A. J. Krank, of St. Paul, made a plea for an enlargement of the scope and power of the organization. This could come, he contended, only through a large increase in the membership.

Bernard De Vry, of Evansville, Ind., maintained that it was practically impossible for a supply dealer to "travel" salesmen at a profit if he bought all of his goods from agencies of manufacturers. The company of which he was the head employed a chemist and put out a line of goods of its own.

Paul Ulrich, of Chicago, chairman of the membership committee, presented a list of nine applicants for active membership and one for associate membership. All were accepted.

#### DISCUSSION OF PROFITS AND COSTS.

Frank Stockdale, of Chicago, spoke on "Keeping Up with the Rising Costs." He advised his hearers to forget all about the European war, and all other outside disturbances in business. The fundamental weakness of the business organizations of this country, he said, was that they were defensive instead of offensive. He said in part:

"Association work must be put on a new basis, that of helping each member to increase his personal efficiency. The trouble with the ordinary merchant is that he does not know his own business.

"Association progress is possible only where the members work in harmony with one another. When an organization is dominated by men seeking individual preferment it becomes a failure. An association worker must sink his individuality and work for the association as a whole. Ten thousand towns in this country are being wiped out of existence because the men of affairs that live in them are not pulling together. These towns are being dominated therefore by the larger centers of commerce."

Mr. Stockdale said that statistics show that the cost of doing business has doubled in the last twenty years, both retail and wholesale. Rent, salary, insurance, taxes, general expenses, bad debts, are all increasing continually, but profit is at a standstill. As to profit, a lot of persons don't really know what it means. Many of them thought they had net when they had gross. To be successful in business today a man should install a system of bookkeeping that will not only tell him how he stands at the end of the year, but how he stands every day in the year.

Speed of turnover, said the speaker, was the secret of success in combating the high cost of doing business. In order to accomplish this the amount of stock carried must be reduced. He gave pertinent illustrations.

A stirring address was delivered by Edward F. Trefz, who is in charge of the Chicago office of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on the "Effect of the European War on American Trade."

Mr. Trefz said that if he could only tell the effects of the war he would be able to command a salary from any big business institution equal to that of the President of

the United States. So far as present effects on trade were concerned, he blamed conditions upon the unpreparedness of the country for the emergency which was created by the great conflict in Europe.

#### TO REFUND MILEAGE COSTS.

The following recommendations of the resolutions, committee, with the approval of the executive committee, were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the executive committee in the coming year make arrangements whereby they will pay back to the buyer for every active member (one from each firm only) with proper credentials, who registers and is present at all the roll calls at the next annual convention, his entire railroad fare.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the active members of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America make it a point to give the preference of patronage to the associate members of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America, especially to those making an exhibit at the convention, wherever possible.

The last matter of business was the selection of a meeting place for the next convention. An invitation to go to St. Paul was extended by A. J. Krank; to return to Chicago, by Fred Dolle; to go to New York, by John S. Richmond, and to Detroit, by C. F. Boger. A ballot gave the preference to Detroit, but final choice rests with the executive committee.

#### ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES.

On the first afternoon members of the Ladies' Auxiliary and guests thereof spent an enjoyable two hours at Marshall Field & Co.'s, by special invitation of the management of that store. Next evening entertainment was provided on the Roof Garden of the La Salle Hotel. A tea party was held for the ladies at the hotel mezzanine parlors from 3 to 5 p. m., Wednesday.

There was a dinner and entertainment at Midway Gardens, one of Chicago's newer pleasure resorts, on August 11. Next afternoon the ladies had an automobile trip through the parks and boulevards. "The Birth of a Nation" also was witnessed at the Illinois Theatre.

A. C. Kronquest was toastmaster at the annual banquet and entertainment in the La Salle. There were no set speeches, the incoming and outgoing officers being called on to make brief remarks.

The visiting members were loud in their praise of the entertainment committee, consisting of F. W. Steinhaus, A. C. Kronquest, Otto Haas, J. G. Barry, and Fred Dolle. The able reception committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary also received well merited praise. Mesdames Barry, Kronquest, Dolle, and Haas composed it.

#### TRADE EXHIBITS PROVE GOOD FEATURE.

More than \$50,000 worth of business, it is estimated, was done by the forty or more exhibitors at the trade feature of the convention. Among these exhibitors were the Pompeian Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, Ohio; Heine & Co. (essential oils), New York (this exhibit being in charge of the firm's Chicago representatives, D. A. Bennett and George E. Davis); Colgate & Co., New York; Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill.; American Shoe Polish Co., New York, Chicago and Boston; Van Dyk & Co. (essential oils), New York; Ross W. Black (massage cream), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Misner Manufacturing Co. (shaving creams), Detroit, Mich.; Acme Chemical Co., Chicago; Wild Root Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Considering the unsettled condition of business incident

to the war and other causes, the exhibitors were more than satisfied with the results achieved.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS REPRESENTED.

Asheville B. S. Co., Asheville, N. C.  
 Barry, Jas. G. Co., Chicago.  
 Black, Ross W., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Buck, W. T. & Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Dolle, Fred, Chicago.  
 De Vry, B. S. Co., Evansville, Ind.  
 Dickson, Chas. M. Co., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 Halverson, A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Haldy, Geo. P., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Higginbotham, W. M., Little Rock, Ark.  
 Jacksonville, B. S. Co., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Johnson, J. G. Co., Rockford, Ill.  
 Kraut & Dohnal, Chicago.  
 Kalamazoo Pharm. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
 Krank, A. J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Matthew & Lively, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Medinger, C. F. & Co., Birmingham, Ala.  
 Moline, B. S. Co., Moline, Ill.  
 Milwaukee, B. S. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Rossler, K. & Co., Houston, Tex.  
 Thomas, G. G. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Weis, John, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Youngstown, B. S. Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS REPRESENTED.

Acme Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 Allen, Mark W. & Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill.  
 Barret, M. L. & Co., Chicago.  
 Berninghaus, E. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Colgate & Co., New York.  
 Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Deschler Broom Factory, Deshler, Ill.  
 Drosiher, S. R., New York.  
 Fitch, E. W. & Co., Boone, Iowa.  
 Geneva Cutlery Co., Geneva, N. Y.  
 Gt. Northern Plating Wks., Chicago.  
 Gross, Geo. V. & Co., New York.  
 Hanson, Louis Co., Chicago.  
 Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 Illinois Razor Strop Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 Kampfe Bros., New York.  
 Koken, B. S. Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Kronquest, Aug. Co., Maywood, Ill.  
 Miller Mfg. Co., Lincoln, Neb.  
 Misner Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 Melchior Bros. B. S. Co., Chicago.  
 Pompeian Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Shelton Electric Co., Chicago.  
 Sunasack, R. W., Chicago.  
 Toops Bros., Chicago.  
 Ungerer & Co., New York.  
 Vom Cleff & Co., New York.  
 Van Dyk & Co., New York.  
 Williams, J. B. Co., Glastonbury, Conn.  
 Wester Bros., New York.  
 Wild Root Chem. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## TRADE MARK DECISION.

(Continued from page 149.)

this contract and the proceeds which I would receive therefrom.

Sixth. I and my licensees are engaged in the business of designing a great variety of articles including children's clothes in which the word "Kewpie" and the figure of a Kewpie are to be used as decorations and as identifying marks and I have undertaken by contract to secure to my licensees the monopoly granted by my copyright on such designs. If the name and the figure or if the name alone are registered as a trade-mark to Hecht and so used by him such registration and use will destroy or seriously impair the value of such designs and the right of my licensees to use either the name or the figure upon their goods or as trade-marks or identifying marks therefor.

It appears that the opposer is the originator of a statuette or figure of art for which she coined the name "Kewpie." She has issued and had copyrighted literature pertaining to this imaginary being, and has also secured a design patent for the figure itself. Opposer also alleges that she is engaged in the business of granting licenses, and has licensed, upon royalty, the right to use the name and figure. Her claim is that the literature and figures are known by the name "Kewpie," and that applicant's trade-mark use of the name constitutes an infringement of her copyright.

Opposer seems to base her case upon the false hypothesis that under the copyright and design patent she has secured title to the name. It is well settled that the owner of the thing copyrighted acquires through the copyright no property in the name by which it is designated.

Neither the author nor proprietor of a literary work has any property in its name. It is a term of description, which serves to identify the work; but any other person can with impunity adopt it, and apply it to any other book, or to any trade commodity, provided he does not use it as a false token, to induce the public to believe that the thing to which it is applied is the identical thing which it originally designated. If literary property could be protected upon the theory that the name by which it is christened is equivalent to a trade-mark, there would be no necessity for copyright laws. (*Black et al. v. Ehrich et al.*, 44 Fed., 793.)

Nor is the opposer in better position under her design patent. The figure is what was patented, and the name by which it is designated forms no part of the patent.

Conceding, as we must, the truth of the allegations contained in the notice of opposition, the opposer has totally failed to bring herself within the protection of the statute. It is unnecessary to consider in how far the name "Kewpie" and the thing copyrighted and patented are equivalents, or in how far the word "Kewpie" may be applied to goods of the same general description as those protected by opposer's copyright and design patent without constituting infringement, since opposer is not in position to object to the trade-mark use of the word by applicant. She is engaged in the business of granting licenses, and it clearly appears that neither she nor her licensees have ever used the word "Kewpie" or the figure as a trade-name or trade-mark for children's clothing.

The mere allegation that she has licensed a third party to apply the name "Kewpie" and the figure thereof as a trade-mark, or otherwise—

to clothing and specifically to children's washable suits of pajamas and nightrobes.

establishes no ground of opposition against a person already using the name as a trade-mark for the same class of goods. In *Battle Creek Sanitarium Co. v. Fuller* (30 App. D. C., 411; 134 O. G., 1,299; 1908, C. D., 370), Chief Justice Shepard, speaking for the court, said:

The allegation is that the opponent "uses in its advertising matter the words 'Health Food' or words of similar purport," and has so used them for about twenty-eight years. No trade-mark right grows out of the mere invention or discovery of the word or symbol, but out of its use as such. (*Trade Mark Cases*, 100 U. S., 82.) To constitute a trade-mark use, the mark must be attached or applied to the goods. (*Columbia Mill Co. v. Alcorn*, 150 U. S., 460; 65 O. G., 1916; 1893, C. D., 672.) Property in it can only be acquired by the actual application of it to goods of a certain class, so that it serves to indicate the origin of the goods; that is to say, identify them with the particular manufacturer or trader, and to distinguish them from similar goods. (*United States v. Braun*, 39 Fed., 775; 28 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, p. 346.) The mere

(Continued on page 167.)

## FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The newly elected officials of the Flavoring Extract Association, who were chosen at the Cleveland convention in July are already busy with their duties. The new executive board has held its first meeting and the results have appeared in these columns. Another meeting was to have been held in New York City at the McAlpin Hotel on August 28, but it has been postponed till October 2.

In the report of the convention published last month the C. L. Cotton Perfume & Extract Co., Earlville, N. Y., represented by F. P. Beers, was inadvertently omitted from the list of active members present. Mr. Beers was prominent in the convention and was unanimously elected its secretary for the ensuing year.

Work on the publication of the proceedings of the convention has been begun and copies will be placed in the hands of the members with due celerity. The proceedings will contain in full the papers read at the convention. These proceedings will be found of value to new members as well as old ones and form an incentive to join the association.

### ORIGIN OF VANILLIN IN SOILS.

By M. X. SULLIVAN, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Vanillin, the chief odorous principle of the vanilla pod, the fruit of *vanilla planifolia*, has been reported as present in a number of plants and plant products. The presence of vanillin in plants and its possible passage into the medium of growth is of great interest since (1) vanillin has been found injurious to plant growth<sup>1</sup> and (2) it has been found in a number of soils.<sup>2</sup> As yet it has not been reported as formed by micro-organisms.

Among the plants and plant material in which vanillin has been reported are asparagus sprouts, seeds of white lupine, ilex leaves, dahlia tubers, grain of oats, and roots of couch grass, potato, pine wood, peat, raw beet sugar, and in resins such as Asafoetida and Siam benzoin.<sup>3</sup> It has been found also in orchid flowers exposed to sudden frosts<sup>4</sup> and in the incrusting pigment of sugar cane on warming with dilute acids.<sup>5</sup>

Vanillin or a closely related mother substance, in large or small quantities, seems to be fairly wide-spread in the vegetable world. Accordingly, as a possible explanation of its occurrence in field soils, it became of interest to determine whether or not vanillin could be found in wheat as a type of field crop and in the water in which wheat had grown.

Vanillin occurs free in ungerminated wheat to a slight degree, that it is increased in amount during the early growth of the plant and can pass from the plant to the medium of growth either directly or more probably as a result of cell sloughing and disintegration. Treatment of

ground seeds with dilute sulfuric acid increases the amount of vanillin extractable. Accordingly, it would seem that a mother substance of vanillin occurs in wheat and yields vanillin on hydrolysis by acids or in the process of germination.

Coniferin is regarded by many as the mother substance of vanillin. Coniferin gives a blue color with phenol and hydrochloric acid especially in the presence of a little potassium chlorate, gives glyco-vanillin on treatment with potassium permanganate and chromium trioxide, yields vanillin on treatment with chromic acid mixture, yields glucose and a resin by boiling with dilute sulfuric acid. From the roots of wheat seedlings there was obtained, by extraction with hot water and hot alcohol and precipitation from alcohol by means of ether, material which gave a greenish blue color with phenol and hydrochloric acid; a blue color with phenol, hydrochloric acid and a little potassium chlorate; a reducing substance on boiling with dilute sulfuric acid. The method of obtaining the material, its reaction with phenol, and the formation of reducing substances on boiling with acid would indicate the presence of coniferin in the wheat roots. Coniferin, it might be said in passing, has been found in the lignified tissue of a number of plants.

Vanillin we have found also in rotten oak wood, in pineapple pulp and parings and in the hot water extract of lawn grass, consisting of blue grass and a small amount of white clover. The amount of vanillin extractable from grass is considerably increased by heating with 5 per cent. sulfuric acid for 4 hours on a steam bath. Undoubtedly it occurs to a greater or less degree in many plants either free or in a conjugated form, from which it may be liberated by oxidation and hydrolysis. Its presence in wood and various form of vegetation would lead to the conclusion that the vanillin in soil has its origin in vegetable debris and to a minor degree also in direct excretion or cell sloughing by growing plants.

### CITRAL IN LEMON OIL.

*Determination of citral in concentrated lemon oil.* E. Böcker. Leipzig.—In order to detect adulteration of natural oil of lemon with lemon grass oil, the determination of the citral content alone is not sufficient. The amount of hydrocarbons present must also be known. The following methods of determining citral in concentrated lemon oil were investigated: (1) The  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  method of Burgess, (2) the  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  method of Schimmel & Co., and (3) of Kremers and Brandel. Method (1) gives the amount of citral within 1—1.5 per cent., while (3) gives close results for the total amount of aldehydes and ketones present, and is for that reason unsuitable for the determination of citral alone in lemon oil. The maximum amount of citral which may be present in lemon oil containing no terpenes or sesquiterpenes, is 60 per cent., while in lemon oil containing 50 per cent. of hydrocarbons, the maximum amount may be 33 per cent. Based on these figures, Burgess gives a table showing the maximum amount of citral in lemon oils containing amounts of hydrocarbons lying within the above limits. From this table can then be calculated the minimum amount of adulteration in a given amount of concentrated lemon oil. The results of the examination of several brands of lemon oil are given.

<sup>1</sup>Schreiner and Reed, *Bull.* 47, Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. Agric. (1907); Schreiner and Skinner, *Bull.* 77, Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. Agric. (1911).

<sup>2</sup>E. C. Shorey, *J. Agr. Res.*, 1 (1914), 357.

<sup>3</sup>Aberhalden, *Biochemische Handlexikon*, 1 (1911), 837.

<sup>4</sup>V. Lippmann, *Ber. d. chem. Ges.*, 45 (1912), 3431.

<sup>5</sup>Langguth and Steuerwald, *Chem. Zentr.*, 1912, I, 83.



**PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES**

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

**FEDERAL.**

No new notices of judgments have been received from the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington since the report of the same in our July issue.

**American Food Officials in Session.**

The nineteenth annual convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials was held August 2-4, at Berkeley, Cal. The address of the president, Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health and chief food and drug inspector was received with great enthusiasm, and on motion of Dr. C. L. Alsberg it was decided to print it in pamphlet form for general distribution.

The delegates, who represented 25 States of the Union, were cordially greeted by President Wheeler of the University of California and Prof. M. E. Jaffa, director of the State Food and Drug Laboratory of California. Numerous interesting papers were read including one on "The Effect of Time Upon the Optical Rotation of Lemon Oil," A. F. Seeker, New York.

Professor George B. Taylor, State Chemist of Louisiana, discussed the "Sanitary Problems of the Soft Drink Establishment" in a pithy and interesting paper, and Dr. Cogswell, of Montana, led the discussion.

The resolutions adopted denounced all kinds of false advertising of foods and drugs and deceptive demonstrations; standards for citrus fruits were approved; the practice of spurious food experts in signing testimonials was denounced and also the practice of eulogizing food products for publicity purposes.

A paper by George P. McCabe, formerly a member of the United States Food Inspection Board, urged honest advertising, and his views were incorporated in the resolutions adopted.

Detroit, Mich., was chosen as the next place of meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, W. B. Barney, Iowa; first vice-president, Heber C. Smith, Utah; second vice-president, R. E. Rose, Florida; third vice-president, John J. Farrell, Minnesota; secretary, J. B. Newman, Illinois; treasurer, F. A. Jackson, of Rhode Island.

H. E. Barnard, Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, was a strong favorite for president, but it was felt he would be indispensable to the committee on standards and he was made a permanent member of that board. Other committee appointments were:

Executive committee, Prof. E. F. Ladd, North Dakota; Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Kansas; R. M. Allen, Kentucky; committee on co-operation, W. M. Allen, North Carolina, in place of M. E. Jaffa, of California.

**STATE.  
California.**

Among the new laws passed by the legislature, effective this month are the following:

**ADULTERATED FOOD.**—Provides for general or specific guarantees from manufacturers or jobbers to retailers. Violations involving manufacturers outside California are to be reported to the Federal authorities.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—One law broadens the powers of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and provides that food products shall be sold by true net weight. Another measure legalizes the use of the metric system, but does not require its use.

**NET CONTAINER ACT.**—The net container act is amended in several particulars. It now applies to medicines as well as foods, with certain exemptions. The seller may use his own language in stating the contents, not being re-

quired to use the expression "net weight . . ." as has been the case heretofore. To quote one paragraph:

The quantity of the contents may be stated in terms of net weight, net measure or net count, but in such cases the designation must approximate the actual quantity and there shall be no tolerance below the stated minimum.

Only packages or bottles containing two ounces or less are exempt, while heretofore everything selling for 10 cents or less could be sold unmarked. Any article complying with the Federal rules will be passed in this State.

**North Dakota.**

Prof. E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner of North Dakota has just issued a letter in which he explains more or less fully the main points of the food laws as they now stand on the law books. It concerns baking powders, jellies, canned goods, etc. These parts are of interest to our industries:

**PRESERVATIVES PERMITTED.**—Until further notice the use of benzoate of soda in accordance with the terms of the food law (section 3, clause 2 of the proviso) is deemed permissible in bulk ciders from natural fruits, in bulk apple butter and in bulk fresh mince meat. Benzoate of soda is also permissible on codfish from May 1 to November 1, providing its presence is clearly set forth as required, and explicit direction printed for removing all of the preservative before cooking the fish.

**EXTRACTS.**—Lemon extracts must contain not less than five per cent of the pure oil of lemon dissolved in ethyl alcohol and to be standard should contain the extractive matter from the lemon skins and must be free from foreign coloring matter.

Terpenless lemon flavor is a flavor prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol or by dissolving terpenless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, and contains not less than two-tenths (0.2) per cent by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon.

Vanilla extracts shall be made wholly from true previously unextracted vanilla beans and shall be free from any artificial coloring or foreign matter.

Tonka Extract is a flavoring extract prepared from the tonka bean, with or without sugar or glycerin, and contains not less than one-tenth (0.1) per cent by weight of coumarin extracted from the tonka bean together with a corresponding proportion of the other soluble matters thereof.

Vanillin Flavor is the product made from vanillin (synthetic) free from added color or deleterious ingredients.

Vanilla and Tonka Extract is the product formed by the adding of official vanilla and tonka extracts in equal proportions and without the addition of foreign ingredients.

All other extracts shall be labeled true to name and conform to this standard as approved by the Association of American Food and Drug Officials.

Imitation, Artificial or Synthetic Extracts may be sold when labeled "Imitation Extract," but when the same natural extract is made from the fruit itself an imitation product shall not be sold.

**Ohio.**

Sylvanus E. Strode, of Ohio, has retired from the office of Chief Food Inspector of Ohio. R. W. Dunlap, who at one time served two terms in the office, is understood to be a candidate. Mr. Strode was elected to chief food inspector in 1910 and re-elected in 1912. In his second term his office was made an appointive one, and he was continued in his old capacity, but with authority vested in a newly-created Agricultural Commission. For the term of 1913-14, Mr. Strode was vice-president of the National Association of Pure Food Officials.

**Pennsylvania.**

Commissioner James Faust's April-May bulletin shows that the prosecutions were chiefly for butter and similar violations. One was for substituting cottonseed oil for pure olive oil. Two prosecutions were for selling orange soda and cherry soda, both being misbranded and neither containing any fruit juice, being colored with coal tar dye. Of 24 samples of non-alcoholic drinks 16 were found to be pure, four misbranded and four artificially colored or flavored.

## TRADE NOTES

Mr. Louis Blattman, manager of the Montreal branch of George Lueders & Co., New York, was married on August 19, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Florence Bannon, the ceremony being performed at St. Theresa's Church. The happy couple left on an extended wedding trip, with Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and other points of interest on their itinerary.

Mr. Marius Milou, head of Marius Milou & Co., Montelimar, France, whose photograph is herewith re-



MARIUS MILOU.

produced as he appears while at the front, has been able to keep his factory for perfume and face powder boxes in operation despite his own absence on military duty. The firm's American representatives, Philip Munter & Co., are now at their new and commodious quarters, 54 East Ninth street, New York, where they occupy the entire third floor, containing about 5,000 square feet. Besides samples from Milou, they have on display in their new offices samples from the Chemical Works Brugg, in Switzerland, as well as those of the other houses they represent.

Mr. George Hall, president of the United Perfume Co., Boston, Mass., has let some of his friends here know by picture post cards that he is enjoying his long automobile tour of New England, the Adirondacks and other places of summer interest. The roads were fine.

The Illinois *Staat-Zeitung* prints an interesting article about the Mr. John Blocki's fiftieth anniversary of going into business in Chicago, which event was celebrated on August 15. On June 15 Mr. Blocki celebrated his seventieth birthday. On August 12 the Chicago Veterans' Association gave a dinner in his honor at Vogelsang's.

Mr. John H. Neumann, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Chicago, was in New York recently.

The Addison Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y., has just installed a Hoe stone press of the latest design. Since last May the plant has been operated to capacity, and night work has been necessary most of the time.

Mr. W. H. Green, who is in charge of the company's New York office spent a week in Rochester this month,

and with Mrs. Green, returned to New York via Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain, and Lake George.

Mr. C. O. Dorval, perfumer for John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, took his family motoring for two weeks to Whitehall, N. Y., and Lake George.

Following the death of Mr. William W. Lowrey, of the Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., which was reported in our last issue, a meeting of the stockholders was held at



WM. OREM.



A. F. KAMMER.

the home establishment in Baltimore, Md. This meeting, which was held on July 26, elected the following directors, with officers as mentioned: John H. Winkelmann, chairman of the board; Carl G. Hilgenberg, president; Samuel J. Carr, first vice-president and treasurer; William Orem, second vice-president; Walter R. Leach, general manager; Carl V. Starkloff, secretary. Mr. Orem's choice for second vice-president was especially gratifying to his many friends in the trade in New York and elsewhere. The same may be said of the selection of Mr. A. F. Kammer, for sixteen years with the company, to succeed the late Mr. Lowrey as manager of the New York office at 290 Broadway. Their pictures are presented herewith.

Mr. J. A. Switalsky, pertumer for W. & H. Walker, of Pittsburgh, spent a few days in New York recently. During part of the time he was the guest of Mr. Warren E. Burns, of the Compagnie Morana, at Mr. Burns' summer home at Long Beach. A fishing party was arranged, including also Mr. Carl Schaezter, of the Morana forces. Of course, they caught a good mess.

Mr. F. P. Beers, of the C. L. Cotton Perfume and Extract Co., Earlville, N. Y., and secretary of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, was a recent caller at this sanctum.

Mr. Willard Ohliger, vice-president of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., was in New York on business late in July.

Mr. Warren Van Kirk, formerly a perfumer for the United Perfume Co., Boston, has entered the employ of the B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and will have charge of the manufacture of their line of toilet preparations.

The automobile of Mr. C. R. Sargeant, who has charge of the Cleveland branch of the Innis-Speiden Company, was stolen while he was visiting in Buffalo recently. After some clever work, which included a ten-mile trip out of town, he found the stolen machine stripped of all its accessories. Later, with the assistance of detectives in Buffalo, he got the thief and recovered most of the stolen parts.

Mr. R. G. Callmeyer, who for the last seventeen years has been calling on the trade in western New York as a representative of the Antoine Chiris Co., New York, made his last visit to this territory during the week of August 16. On this farewell trip he introduced Mr. W. C. Maginnes, now Boston representative of the company, to whose territory the new section will be added. Mr. Callmeyer will retain the territory in New York known as the southern tier, and also will call upon his regular trade in Manhattan.



R. G. CALLMEYER.

He will, however, spend much of his time in the New York office as the manager of the vanilla bean department. Mr. Callmeyer has been connected with the essential oil industry in this country for 25 years. He was born at Madison, N. J., 47 years ago, and is the only son of the late Léonie Foignet and Gustav Callmeyer. He is a great grandson of Alexandre Jerome Foignet, who rendered distinguished services as titular counsel of the Institut d'Afrique, particularly in the Island of Guadeloupe, for which he was honored on many occasions.

Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, and Justin Dupont, Argenteuil, France, has returned to his office from his vacation at Elizabethtown, N. Y., in the Adirondacks. He was accompanied by Mrs. Burr, and their two daughters. Mr. Burr is an enthusiastic golfer, and while at Elizabethtown he won a silver cup in a tournament held by the Cobble Hill Golf Club.

Dr. A. Alexander, formerly managing chemist and director of the American French Perfume Co., of Paris, Tenn., severed his connection with this company the first of July. Dr. Alexander is now president of the A. Alexander Co., Newark, N. J., a new company incorporated in Delaware for \$20,000, in May of this year. The secretary and treasurer, C. M. Dugan, Jr., is a well-known chemical engineer. It is the intention of the company to feature a popular line of goods in a new and distinct form.

The fifty-sixth semi-annual dividend day of Procter &

Gamble's employees took place August 14 at Coney Island, Cincinnati, and fully 3,000 employees, their families and friends attended. The committee in charge of the athletic events consisted of A. E. Anderson, T. S. Egan and H. A. Garrison.

It was announced in a letter to the stockholders that the volume of business done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to \$70,790,906.56. The net earnings for the year after all expenses and charges for depreciation, losses, advertising and special introductory work had been deducted amounted to \$4,835,992. Both earnings and volume of business of the company during the last year have shown a satisfactory increase.

The firm of Fries & Fries, manufacturing chemists, Cincinnati, Ohio, which has its offices and laboratories at 121-



GUS R. FRIES.

123 West Third street, in that city, was established in January of this year by the sons of Mr. Gus R. Fries, for many years in the flavoring extract manufacturing industry, having started in the business in 1854. The sons, who have been associated with their father, gathering much valuable experience, are Mr. George G. Fries, and Mr. Robert G. Fries. Besides extracts the firm manufactures perfume synthetics. The New York office and

warehouse of Fries & Fries are in the essential oil district, at 242 Pearl street.

Mr. Frank K. Woodworth, for many years associated with The C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y., latterly as vice-president and secretary, has severed this connection and is now associated with Lazell, Perfumer, Newburg, N. Y.

*Rexall Ad-Vantages* for July devoted an entire page to exploiting the advantages of perfumery.

One hundred and fifty stockholders of the United Drug Co., of Boston, returning from the annual convention held at San Francisco, were entertained by the Voegeli brothers when they stopped off in Minneapolis recently. They had luncheon and dinner at the Radisson Hotel and an automobile trip through the park.

Plans have been filed for an addition to the plant of Kirkman & Sons, soap manufacturers of Brooklyn, N. Y. The new building will cost about \$100,000, and is to be used largely for the storage of fats and oils.

The California Nut Products Co., distillers and oil pressers, of Berkeley, Cal., have received the highest award at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for almond and peach kernel oils, and bitter almond meal powder.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of Schieffelin & Co., New York, and former president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has been enjoying a few weeks at his summer residence at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Announcement is made of the resignation of Mr. E. K. Speiden, who has long been connected as westbound freight agent with the various steamship companies comprising the International Mercantile Marine Co. Mr. Speiden has accepted the position of assistant treasurer of Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.

Mr. Addington Doolittle, with Mme. Isebell Mfg. Co., Chicago, has been enjoying the fishing and natural scenery with Mrs. Doolittle and Baby Doolittle at Johnson's Resort, Bluff Lake, Ill.

Mr. F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers, New York, spent part of the heated season in the wilds of the Adirondacks, resting from business cares.

Mr. Emil J. Voss, of the purchasing department of James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, was a recent mid-summer visitor to New York City.

Mr. Ben T. Milton, who was for twenty-five years the southern sales manager for James Pyle & Sons, and went with the Globe Soap Co. when James Pyle & Sons were taken over by the Procter & Gamble Co. last autumn, has been appointed to succeed the late Charles W. Moody as southern division manager at Atlanta.

American Pharmaceutical Association is now in session in San Francisco and the National Association of Retail Druggists will follow with its annual convention in Minneapolis, August 30 to September 3. The Drug Show to be held in connection with the latter convention will be unusually complete and comprehensive. National Wholesale Druggists' Association meets at Santa Barbara, Cal., September 27 to October 1.

A gold medal award has been won at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by the Antoine Chiris Co., of New York, for a display of its products manufactured at its new plant in Delawanna, N. J., and exhibited in the Liberal Arts building at the exposition.

The California Perfume Co. also has won a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific show for artistic design, best display and for quality of the goods it exhibited.

At Rochester, N. Y., a certificate to do business under the name of the B-B Grit Soap Co. has been filed in the county clerk's office by Edward Hammer, of 572 Jay street.

Creditors of the Meyer Brothers' Drug Co., of St. Louis, which has been in the hands of Receiver Edwin W. Lee since February 9, on application of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, the Monsanto Chemical Works, and the Parker Distilling Co., have been asked to approve a plan of composition worked out by the Creditors' Committee composed of C. P. Walbridge, president J. S. Merrell Drug Co.; O. L. Biebinger, secretary Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; J. F. Queeny, president Monsanto Chemical Works; G. D. Merner, vice-president W. R. Warner & Co.; J. W. Chilton, president St. Louis Association of Credit Men. The com-

position calls for the acceptance of long term notes in various amounts to be secured by the company's stock. The effect of an acceptance would be to settle the company's liabilities and put it on a going basis.

Purity Soap Manufacturing Co., Portland, Ore., recently has purchased a tract of land in the Kenton section for the purpose of making improvements.

Louisville Soap Co. has obtained a permit to erect a new three-story brick addition to its factory at Floyd and K streets, Louisville, Ky.

A cake of green soap has involved Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, in a \$200,000 damage suit. The suit was filed in the United States Court by the Monahan Antiseptic Co., and charges an infringement on patent rights and a resultant financial loss. In the bill of particulars defendant is accused of having taken advantage of the plaintiff's advertising campaigns in behalf of the soap and in the Montgomery Ward & Co. catalogue, 5,000,000 copies of which are alleged to be distributed every year, to have advertised a soap of its own under that name.

Messrs. W. H. Collins and A. C. Collins, solicitors for the W. & H. Walker Soap Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have been found not guilty of violating a city ordinance and discharged. The fines paid by the defendants in police court were ordered restored to them. The judge holds that the evidence clearly shows that the defendants were not engaged in the business of buying and selling for themselves, but were in the employ of W. & H. Walker, for whom they were working for a stated salary, and therefore do not come within the provision of the city ordinance requiring them to take out a license.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., of Boston, Mass., dealing in oils, chemicals, etc., has moved its New York branch from 78 Wall street to 61 Broadway.

Mrs. M. L. Wright, proprietor of the Me Da Win Mfg. Co., 504 West 47th street, Chicago, recently obtained a cancellation of the tax on the \$1,000 capital stock of the company, which manufactures face powder, on the ground that the war had ruined the face powder business of the concern and its capital stock no longer existed, having been absorbed by the losses.

The Jellsoppe Mfg. Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has moved its soap factory to San Diego, with enlarged facilities. Mr. Kenneth K. Kendall is secretary-manager.

Compagnie Morona, New York, is sending out with all its letters to manufacturers of perfumes or toilet soaps a card urging co-operation with the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association. The card reads as follows:

"PLEASE NOTE.

"The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association needs the co-operation of every manufacturer of toilet articles and perfumes.

"The Association is actively engaged in a campaign to lessen the present excessive burden of taxation imposed upon the perfume industry.

"Won't you help by becoming a member? We will be pleased to send you full information."



Announcement is made that on September 8, Mr. Roberdeau A. McCormick, of the firm of McCormick & Co., manufacturing chemists of Baltimore, and chairman of the Maryland Commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will marry Miss Virginia Rose Duer, of Princess Anne, Md.

Mr. W. A. Sherry, of George V. Gross & Co., New York, left on August 25 for the Pacific coast. He will be away from the city for about two months.

Noyes Brothers & Cutler, of St. Paul, Minn., wholesale druggists, which has operated as a partnership for forty-four years, has announced the incorporation of the business, with a capital of \$1,000,000. There is no change in ownership, management or policy. The officers and directors are the former members of the firm—Charles P. Noyes, William W. Cutler, W. G. Noyes, E. H. Cutler and C. R. Noyes. The firm was established in 1863. Charles P. Noyes is now head of the house.

In a decision just handed down the New York Court of Appeals affirms the judgment of the Appellate Division and likewise that of the Westchester County Supreme Court decreeing permanent the injunction restraining Samuel Smith from operating his soap factory in Ridge street, Port Chester. Costs are assessed against Mr. Smith. The litigation has been going on for about eight years and Mr. Smith has built and is using a more modern plant at the foot of Purdy avenue.

The National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, during the week of September 20, and over 50 per cent. of the entire main floor space is said to have been reserved by manufacturers throughout the country.

Mrs. Clara S. Barclay and her daughter, who live at the Plaza Hotel, New York, will again get an income of \$100,000 a year or more left by her husband, William S. Barclay, when he died fourteen years ago, according to a decision by Justice Page in the Supreme Court. Mr. Barclay and his brother, Reginald G. Barclay, were equal partners in the firm of Barclay & Co., soap importers. They made partnership agreements that upon the death of either the surviving partner was to pay to the widow of the other one a third of the profits. This third amounted to \$100,000 for many years. Recently Mrs. Barclay sued her brother-in-law, alleging that he had incorporated the Barclay Co. and had taken over the business of Barclay & Co., purchasing the interest of his brother without the consent of the widow. Beginning January 1 the widow's income ceased.

Secret service officers have called public attention to two new counterfeits. One is a five-dollar bank note on the "First National Bank of Omaha, Illinois," and the other is a counterfeit of a two-dollar silver certificate. The following description of the counterfeits is given as a warning to the public:

"Five National bank note on the First National Bank of Omaha, Illinois; check letter 'A'; series of 1902-3; J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury; Lee McClung, Treasurer of the U. S.; portrait of Benjamin Harrison; charter number, 10,291; bank number, 855; Treasury number, E35,496B. This counterfeit is printed from crudely etched plates on

two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. It is very poor, and undoubtedly was made by the same person who made the counterfeit \$5 on the United States National Bank of Owensboro, Ky., described in our circular letter No. 389, dated June 25, 1915.

"Two-dollar silver certificate, series of 1899. This counterfeit appears to be from woodcut plates, and is so poor as to be unworthy of detail description. It bears no check letter and the designations 'Register of the Treasury' and 'Treasurer of the U. S.' are omitted.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

"PROGRESSIVE PERFUMERY," Van Dyk & Co., New York, S. Isermann, editor.—The July theme in chief is the magic power of "Optimism" in dealing with trade and other conditions. There also is a paper on "The Importance of the Halogens in Organic Synthesis."

"STUDIES ON FRUIT JUICES." By Dr. H. C. Gore, Chemist in Charge, Fruit and Vegetable Utilization Laboratory. Pp. 19. Contribution from the Bureau of Chemistry. June 14, 1915. (Department Bulletin 241.) Price, 5 cents. This Bulletin is of interest only to those concerned with the commercial manufacture of fruit juices. The methods given call for cold storage, sterilization in carbon dioxide, and other processes.

"NEW FEDERAL (CLAYTON) ANTI-TRUST LAW," together with the Federal Trade Commission, an address delivered by Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago, at the 1915 convention of the National Confectioners' Association at Atlantic City, is at hand in convenient pamphlet form.

VEGE-LENE CO., INC., Warsaw, N. Y., sends us circulars and price lists of its vegelene products for flavoring extracts, perfumes, toilet preparations, etc.

"THE CHEMIST-ANALYST," J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.—No. 14, the current quarterly issue, contains a number of appropriate articles.

COLONIAL CHEMICAL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., sends out an announcement of Creme la Vogue for the complexion and other specialties which it manufactures.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 100 William street, New York, in its August announcement directs special attention to tinnol, which, it is claimed, sticks so tight that it is not necessary to have a label stretch all the way around a can in order to have it stick to tin without rust or discolorations.

"BURT'S BOX BULLETIN," F. N. Burt Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y., is at hand for July. As usual it is bright, gossipy and interesting.

SCHIMMEL & Co., Miltitz (near Leipzig), Germany.—Report for the period October, 1914, to April, 1915.—We are in receipt of the German edition, and are informed that the American edition will shortly be ready.

PARK & TILFORD, New York, have issued a price list of perfumes and toilet articles, together with druggists' sundries, which fills 110 pages. On European products the usual reservations are made on prices and deliveries on account of the war. Information also is given in a pamphlet which accompanies the price list regarding an advertising campaign of Houbigant, the Paris perfumer, for whose goods Park & Tilford are the sole agents in the United States and Canada. These advertisements will feature Houbigant products monthly in various American magazines until next December.

## IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

- AARON, EMIL, soaps, retired, New York, August, 1912.  
 ANDERSON, S. SPENCER, formerly with Colgate & Co., New York, August, 1914.  
 DE DORMAN, CHARLES H., perfumer, Willis H. Lowe Co., Boston, Mass., August, 1912.  
 FRITZSCHE, HERMAN T., of Fritzsche Brothers, August, 1906.  
 GEILFUS, CHARLES H., of Andrew Jergens Co., soap and perfume, Cincinnati, O., August, 1914.  
 HOWELL, REGINALD, of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., essential oils, London, Eng., August, 1912.  
 KELLEY, DR. H. S., soaps and toilet specialties, West Dennis, Mass., August, 1912.  
 KERKESLAGER, MILTON W., soap manufacturer, Philadelphia, August, 1913.  
 LADD, JOHN B., of Ladd & Coffin, New York, August, 1910.  
 LEVISON, JOSEPH, with American Stopper Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., August, 1912.  
 PASSOIT, HENRY, soap, Saginaw, Mich., August, 1914.  
 ROBESON, WILLIAM B., of Antoine Chiris Co., New York, August, 1908.  
 SCHLIENGER, HUBERT, Bertrand Freres, Grasse, August, 1910.  
 SHELDON, NICHOLAS, soaps, Providence, Rhode Island, August, 1911.  
 TATUM, ALBERT HOLMES, of the Whitall-Tatum Co., perfumers' glassware, New York, August, 1912.  
 TETLOW, JOSEPH, perfumery, Philadelphia, August, 1911.  
 UNGERER, WILLIAM PHILLIP, Ungerer & Co., August, 1907.  
 WALSH, JAMES P., manager of the W. & H. Walker Soap Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., August, 1914.  
 WILLIAMS, AARON W. C. Williams Soap Co., August, 1910.

## Thomas Charlton Booth.

Thomas Charlton Booth, for many years connected with the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., as manager of its New York office, died on August 12, at his residence, 220 Wadsworth avenue, this city. He was taken ill in January and later was operated on for cancer. Mr. Booth was a son of the late Ralph W. Booth, Sr., founder of the company, and enjoyed a long period of service with it. He was born in Providence, R. I., March 9, 1858, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bianca M. Booth. The funeral services were held at the Holy Rood Church, Washington Heights, on August 14.



THOMAS CHARLTON  
BOOTH.

Mr. Booth was a charter member of the Aroma Club.

## Obituary Notes.

David Seymour Brown, retired soap manufacturer, living at 206 West 86th street, New York City, shot himself on August 15 at Westwood, N. J. Mr. Brown was a son of the founder of the old time soap manufacturing firm of David S. Brown & Co., New York. He was forty-six years

old and is survived by his widow. Mr. Brown was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, New York State National Guard.

James T. Hogue, a retired soap manufacturer, of Baltimore, Md., died July 28 at Bloomington, Ind., where he had gone to visit his daughter, Miss Mildred A. Hogue, who is an instructor in the University of Indiana. He was 70 years of age. Also surviving him are two brothers, a sister, and a son, S. F. D. Hogue, of New York City.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Barbara Elizabeth, Inc., Beacon, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, powders and toilet articles, \$5,000 capital, has been incorporated by C. H. Schoonover, W. Hamberger and H. Elizabeth Briggs, of Beacon, N. Y.

Roystone Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture toilet articles, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by N. M. Goodlet, 106 East Nineteenth street, New York; M. B. and W. H. Roystone.

North American Importing Co., New York City, to deal in teas, spices and coffee, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by R. H. Haas, C. Haas and S. Sellinger, 822 Fox street (Bronx Borough), New York City.

Killstain Co., Inc., Plainfield, N. J., to manufacture cleaning compounds, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Hallie G. Morris, George A. Beattie and Joseph L. Bennett, all of Plainfield.

Albodon Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, dentifrices, toilet preparations, etc., \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Lawrence H. Sanders, Edwin Moss and William P. Riley, of 2 Rector street.

Camp Toilet Kit Co., New York, canvas, leather goods, toilet articles, etc., \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by R. R. Carter, R. H. Esselstyne and N. M. Kennard, 1722 Albemarle road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. Wander & Sons Chemical Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y., to manufacture and sell lye, caustic potash, soap powders, cleansers, etc., has been incorporated by Solomon, Samuel and Emanuel Wander, 86 Allen street, Albany, N. Y.

Berger Chemical Co., New York City, chemical compounds, insecticides, sanitary and cleansing accessories, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by E. Karpel, W. Mahler and E. J. Berger, 238 East 76th street, New York.

Bemac Mfg. Co., New York, to manufacture sanitary fluids, appliances, cleansers, soaps, disinfectants, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by D. P. Brown, A. B. Woythaler, W. H. Howard Mears, 110 West 34th street, New York.

Gardner Method, Great River, N. Y., mechanical treatment for obesity and kindred ills, drugs, toilet articles, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. Comins, B. Bostwick, B. Fiero, 17 West 45th street, New York.

Champion Cork Mfg. Co., New York, to manufacture bottle stoppers, cork specialties, combinations, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. Torras, W. A. Schutz, O. Heyman, 220 West 19th street, New York.

W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., to manufacture flavoring extracts, fruit emulsions, etc., \$30,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by W. B. Wood, Florence Doelling, and I. H. Gamble, all of St. Louis and A. T. Lockhead, of Ogden, Utah.

Persian Balm Co., Wilmington, Del., to manufacture toilet articles, chemical preparations, etc., \$200,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, all of Wilmington, Del.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

 1146986	 <b>LYNDON</b> 44156	 <b>JASMIN WUNDA</b> 64136	 67617 <b>TRIUMPH</b> 81087	 70327 <b>JAPCO</b> 81209	 74373 <b>DERMATOL</b> <b>THORO</b> 83675	 79533 <b>GABY DELLYS</b>
 47640	 79565 <b>AGRA</b> 84421	 80503	 83673 <b>THOR</b>	 83887 <b>SANTANA</b>	 84159 <b>Kusac</b>	
 47662	 84656 <b>PINE NEEDLE</b>	 84659 <b>HALO</b>	 84725 <b>VOLA</b>	 85300 <b>SALADINE</b>	 85643 <b>Kusac</b>	
 47663	 85750 <b>JAP ROSE</b>	 85911 <b>WORTH</b>	 85033 <b>CRYSTAL WHITE</b>	 85519 <b>CRYSTAL WHITE</b>	 85710 <b>Kusac</b>	
 86336	 86562 <b>MIRAGE</b>	 86299 <b>Pompeian Night</b>	 86015 <b>ALCRESTA</b>	 84530 <b>STANLEY'S</b>	 86529 <b>BALBOA</b>	
 86591	 86591 <b>Black Me</b>	 86604 <b>MY BEST FRIEND</b>	 86641 <b>ELEGANTINE</b>	 86653 <b>BOODLE BOX</b>	 86715 <b>BULL DOG</b>	
 86898	 86912 <b>FIXEM</b>	 86978 <b>Vano</b>	 86667 <b>ELEGANTINE</b>	 87017 <b>DUBARRY</b>	 86799 <b>CUPID BLUSH</b>	
 87697	 86970 <b>POLLYANNA</b>	 87636 <b>ELEGANTINE</b>	 87002 <b>White Wing</b>	 87310 <b>DUBARRY</b>	 87018 <b>ELAINE</b>	
 87221	 87556 <b>HYORFORM</b>	 87636 <b>KOLEOC</b>	 87182 <b>White Wing</b>	 87450 <b>DUBARRY</b>	 87665 <b>Nulife</b>	
			 87117 <b>THE SKAYNET</b>		 87450 <b>CAROLYNA</b>	

## NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.

Perfumer Pub. Co.

80 Maiden Lane, New York.

## PATENTS GRANTED.

1,146,986.—BOTTLE-STOPPER. August Herman Wirz, Moylan, Pa., assignor to A. H. Wirz, Incorporated, Chester, Pa., a Corporation of Pennsylvania. Filed April 25, 1912. Serial No. 693,254. (Cl. 215—54.)

1. In a device of the character stated, a cap, a centrally apertured cork below the cap, a tubular member depending from the under side of the cap entering the cork and having its outer surface frictionally engaging the cork, a pouring spout upon the upper side of the cap in alinement with the tubular member and at its lower end of substantially the same cross sectional area as said tubular member and a straight plug closely fitting and guided by the pouring spout and entering the cork through the pouring spout and tubular member.

2. In a device of the character stated, a cap, a centrally apertured cork below the cap, a tubular member depending from the under side of the cap entering the cork and having its outer surface frictionally engaging the cork, a pouring spout extending from the upper side of the cap in alinement with the tubular member and at its lower end of substantially the same cross sectional area as said member but having its top contracted as a plug guide and a straight plug guided by the top of the pouring spout and entering the cork through the pouring spout and tubular member.

## DESIGNS PATENTED.

47,640.—BOTTLE. John F. Carver, Boston, Mass., assignor to Henry Thayer & Company, Cambridge, Mass., a Corporation of Maine. Filed May 8, 1915. Serial No. 26,915. Term of patent 14 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

47,662.—SEAL OR LABEL BLANK OR SIMILAR ARTICLE. Nicholas A. Cossenas, New York, N. Y., assignor to The Arthur Chemical Company, New Haven, Conn., a Corporation of Connecticut. Filed April 2, 1915. Serial No. 18,835. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a seal or label blank or similar article, substantially as shown.

47,663.—SIFTER-CAN. Felix Eberhart, Newark, N. J., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed May 21, 1915. Serial No. 29,671. Term of patent 7 years.

The new, original and ornamental design for a sifter can, as shown.

## TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

105,202.—Cleaning, Scouring, and Polishing Compound.—The Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed April 3, 1914. Serial No. 77,175. Published August 11, 1914.

105,196.—Certain Named Foods.—The Frank Tea & Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed December 30, 1914. Serial No. 83,580. Published May 4, 1915.

105,200.—Glass-Cleaning Compound in the Form of a Soft Paste.—Ella Girod, New York, N. Y., assignor to Crystella Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a Corporation of New York.

Filed August 19, 1912. Serial No. 65,335. Published September 8, 1914.

105,201.—Cotton-Seed Oil Slightly Flavored with Olive Oil.—Anthony A. Giunta, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed January 2, 1915. Serial No. 83,632. Published April 20, 1915.

105,256.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Ernest R. Downer, Aurora, Ill.

Filed February 1, 1915. Serial No. 84,237. Published April 20, 1915.

105,265.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Sachet-Powders.—Goodrich Drug Company, Omaha, Neb.

Filed March 23, 1915. Serial No. 85,332. Published April 27, 1915.

105,274.—Food-Flavoring Extracts and Jelly-Powder.—Price Flavoring Extract Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed February 8, 1915. Serial No. 84,384. Published May 4, 1915.

105,347.—Certain Named Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Flavoring Extracts.—Milton L. Eppstein, Fort Worth, Tex.

Filed September 16, 1913. Serial No. 72,877. Published May 4, 1915.

105,353.—Certain Named Foods.—Hawks, Incorporated, Bloomington, Ill.

Filed August 10, 1914. Serial No. 80,432. Published April 27, 1915.

105,378.—Face-Powder.—Henry Tetlow Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed December 3, 1914. Serial No. 83,053. Published April 20, 1915.

105,379.—Rouge.—Henry Tetlow Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed December 3, 1914. Serial No. 83,054. Published April 20, 1915.

105,380.—Face-Powder.—Henry Tetlow Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed December 3, 1914. Serial No. 83,055. Published April 20, 1915.

105,381.—Toilet Preparation for Use as a Deodorant.—Henry Tetlow Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed December 3, 1914. Serial No. 83,056. Published April 20, 1915.

105,382.—Face-Powder.—Henry Tetlow Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed December 4, 1914. Serial No. 83,079. Published April 20, 1915.

105,390.—Coffee, Tea, Spices, and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—German American Coffee Company, Omaha, Neb.

Filed March 8, 1915. Serial No. 85,020. Published May 11, 1915.

105,402.—Dentifrices.—Frederick W. Sultan, St. Louis, Mo.

Filed March 29, 1915. Serial No. 85,524. Published May 11, 1915.

105,418.—Certain Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 18, 1915. Serial No. 85,233. Published May 11, 1915.

105,422.—Spices and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—Regents Mercantile Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

Filed July 22, 1914. Serial No. 79,990. Published May 4, 1915.

105,451.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations.—The Thelach Co., St. Marys, Ohio.

Filed March 18, 1915. Serial No. 85,247. Published May 18, 1915.

105,461.—Dental Cream.—George T. Hastings, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 6, 1915. Serial No. 85,729. Published May 18, 1915.

105,462.—Dental Cream.—George T. Hastings, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 6, 1915. Serial No. 85,730. Published May 18, 1915.

105,478.—Witch-Hazel.—American Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed April 16, 1915. Serial No. 85,972. Published May 18, 1915.

105,484.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Use.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 13, 1915. Serial No. 85,926. Published May 18, 1915.

105,486.—Hair-Tonic.—Kongo Products Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed April 19, 1915. Serial No. 86,040. Published May 18, 1915.

105,492.—Talc Powder, Face-Powder, Toilet Water and Dental Cream.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

Filed April 8, 1915. Serial No. 85,792. Published May 18, 1915.

105,505.—Dandruff Remedy.—Antonio Battaglia, Glendale, N. Y.

Filed November 17, 1914. Serial No. 82,638. Published January 26, 1915.

105,514.—Foot-Powder.—Stefan Heindl, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed April 16, 1915. Serial No. 85,988. Published May 18, 1915.



105,530.—Foot-Lotion.—The Fox Chemical Company, Omaha, Neb.

Filed December 11, 1914. Serial No. 83,222. Published March 16, 1915.

105,535.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 15, 1915. Serial No. 85,965. Published May 25, 1915.

105,559.—Hair-Tonic.—Salleo & Shaughnessy Co., 113 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.

Filed April 5, 1915. Serial No. 85,722. Published May 18, 1915.

105,570.—Dentifrice.—The Wicomb Dentifrice Co., New Orleans, La.

Filed April 16, 1915. Serial No. 86,006. Published May 25, 1915.

105,577.—Hair-Tonics, Hair-Pomade, Skin-Lotion, Skin-Cosmetic, Dentifrices, and Toothache Cure.—Philip Bernardi, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Filed April 8, 1914. Serial No. 77,299. Published June 1, 1915.

105,589.—Certain Named Foods.—Hawks, Incorporated, Bloomington, Ill.

Filed January 29, 1915. Serial No. 84,193. Published May 18, 1915.

105,624.—Soap.—Wm. Waltke & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Filed November 27, 1914. Serial No. 82,944. Published March 16, 1915.

105,646.—Soap.—Bristol-Myers Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 22, 1915. Serial No. 85,291. Published May 25, 1915.

105,681.—Liquid Shampoo.—The R. L. Watkins Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Filed February 8, 1915. Serial No. 84,391. Published March 23, 1915.

#### TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION RENEWED.

12,420.—Perfumery and Perfumed Preparations for the Toilet.—Charles Augustus Gosnell and Charles Percy Gosnell, London, England; John Gosnell & Company, Limited, successor.

Registered July 21, 1885. Renewed July 21, 1915.

#### LABELS REGISTERED.

18,593.—Title: "Grofina Hair Tonic." (For a Hair Tonic).—Venus Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed May 15, 1915.

18,603.—Title: "Le Secret Gaby Deslys." (For Cosmetics).—The Gaby Deslys Distributing Company, New York, N. Y., assignor to The Importers Company, Denver, Colo. Filed May 14, 1912.

#### PRINTS REGISTERED.

4,001.—Title: "The Paste of Good Taste." (For Tooth-Paste).—New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass. Filed November 6, 1914.

4,008.—Title: "Girl Massaging Scalp." (For a Scalp Remedy).—The Hyki Company (not Inc.), Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 12, 1915.

#### TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

44,156.—Franklin MacVeagh & Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 16, 1909. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since January, 1904.)—Flavoring Extracts for Foods, etc.

64,136.—Gertrude Lucille Gibson, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 12, 1912. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since December 1, 1911.)—Cold-Cream, Manicuring Paste and Polish, Wrinkle Eradicator or Lotion, Skin Food, and Face-Powder.

67,617.—Vincenzo Marrone, Utica, N. Y. (Filed December 28, 1912. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since December 12, 1912.)—No exclusive claim is made to the words "Superfine Olive Oil, Trade-Mark Registered, V. Marrone & Co., Utica, N. Y."

70,327.—Victor Royko, Tiszaujak, Austria-Hungary. (Filed May 9, 1913. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since November 14, 1887.)—Tooth-Powder, Mouth-Wash, Pectoral Tea, Aromatic Extract of Bitter Almonds, Oriental Fumigating Material, Mustache-Cosmetic, Hair-Wash, Face-Salve, Face-Cream, Face-Powder, and Extract Prepared from the Green Shucks of Walnuts.

74,373.—John T. Stanley, New York, N. Y. (Filed December 4, 1913. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since November 27, 1894.)—Toilet Soap for Preserving and Beautifying the Skin.

79,533.—The Importers Company, Denver, Colo. (Filed July 3, 1914. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since about March 14, 1912.)—White and Flesh-Colored Skin-Bleaches; a Skin-Bleach Toner; Rouge for the Lips; Rouge for the Skin; Rouge for the Nails; a Skin Bleach and Cleanser, and Cold-Creams.

79,534.—The Importers Company, Denver, Colo. (Filed July 3, 1914. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since about March 14, 1912.)—White and Flesh-Colored Skin Bleaches, a Skin-Bleach Toner; a Rouge for the Lips; a Rouge for the Skin, and a Rouge for the Nails.

79,565.—Harry Roy Davis, Kansas City, Mo. (Filed July 6, 1914. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since November 15, 1904.)—Toilet Preparations Consisting of a Semiliquid or Paste for the Complexion.

80,503.—Los Angeles Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed August 12, 1914. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since 1896.)—Washing-Powder.

81,087.—Theo. B. Robertson Soap Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed September 8, 1914. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since November 17, 1908.)—Liquid Soap, Soap Powder, Cleanser, and Sweeping Compound.

81,209.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. (Filed September 11, 1914. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since about January 22, 1906.)—Toilet Soap.

83,673.—Thoro Powdered Toilet Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed January 4, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since September 1, 1907.)—Powdered Toilet Soap.

83,675.—Thoro Powdered Toilet Soap Company, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed January 4, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since November 30, 1914.)—Powdered Toilet Soap.

83,887.—The C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Filed January 15, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1912.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Face-Powders, Toilet Powders, Sachet-Powders, Toilet Creams, and Rouses.

84,159.—Barclay & Co., Wilmington, Del., and New York, N. Y. (Filed January 28, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since October 2, 1914.)—Toilet, Medicinal, and Shaving Soaps.

84,421.—Agra Company, Detroit, Mich. (Filed February 10, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since May 26, 1910.)—Perfumes.

84,656.—The Gardner Pine Needle Extract Company, Sharon Springs, N. Y. (Filed February 20, 1915. Under ten-year proviso. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since July, 1884.)—Extracts, Embrocations, Spirits, Oil Made from Pine-Needles.

84,659.—Holman Soap Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed February 20, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since January 4, 1915.)—Perfumes, Vanishing Cream, Massage-Cream, Talcum Powder, Sachet-Powder, Toilet Water, Face-Powder, Hair-Tonic, Smelling-Salts, Rouge in Liquid and Paste Form, Shampoo Preparations, Cleansing-Cream, Almond-Cream, and Liquid Preparation for Beautifying the Skin and Complexion.

84,725.—Vola Importing Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 23, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since September 8, 1913.)—Olive-Oil, etc.

85,033.—Madam Duval Company, Berkeley, Cal. (Filed March 9, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since the 15th day of December, 1914.)—Rouge, Liquid Face-Powder, Skin-Lotion, Hair-Tonic, Skin Bleach and Massage Cream, Cold-Cream, and Healing-Salve.

85,300.—L. Doelman Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (Filed March 22, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since about the month of March, 1914.)—Vegetable Oil for Foods.

85,519.—Peet Bros. Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kans. (Filed March 29, 1915. Under ten-year proviso. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since 1894.)—Soap.

85,643.—The Kuscac Company, Dayton, Ohio. (Filed April 2, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since about the 1st day of March, 1914.)—Spices, Flavoring Extracts for Foods—viz., Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger, Peppermint, and Orange.

85,710.—Fred Formanek, Chicago, Ill. (Filed April 5, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since October 15, 1914.)—Eyelash-Growing Preparations.

85,750.—James S. Kirk & Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed April 7, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since February 1, 1899. No claim being made to the word "Rose" apart from the mark shown in the drawing.)—Laundry, Bath, and Toilet Soap.

85,911.—Vinnedge Coffee Co., Fort Worth, Tex. (Filed April 12, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since January 16, 1907.)—Flavoring Extracts for Foods, etc.

86,015.—Frank H. Gazzolo, Chicago, Ill. (Filed April 17, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since on or about October 1, 1914. The illustration not being a portrait of an individual, but being fanciful in character.)—Shampoo-Powder.

86,043.—The Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Ind. (Filed April 19, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since April 1, 1915.)—Dental Lotions and Antiseptic Solutions.

86,299.—The Pompeian Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed April 30, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since May 1, 1913.)—A Cold-Cream.

86,336.—Emil Tausig, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 1, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since February 1, 1914.)—Hair-Color Restorers and Hair-Removers.

86,529.—John T. Stanley Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 10, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since 1893. Comprising the word "Balboa.")—Soap.

86,530.—John T. Stanley Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 10, 1915. Under ten-year proviso. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since 1875. Comprising the word "Stanley's.")—Soap.

86,562.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. (Filed May 12, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since the 6th day of May, 1915.)—Cold-Creams and Massage-Creams.

86,591.—Cloyd C. Dickinson, Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 13, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since April 15, 1915.)—Hair Brilliantine Lotion.

86,604.—The Emil Schult Toilet Article Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 13, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since March 23, 1915.)—Cold-Cream.

86,641.—Stephen Fargo, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed May 15, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since December 10, 1914. The picture shown being that of Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, deceased.)—A Toilet Cream.

86,653.—The J. A. Pozzoni Pharmacal Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 15, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since March 27, 1915.)—Face-Powder, Rice Powder, and Rouge.

86,667.—Philo Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J. (Filed May 17, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since April 1, 1915. No claim being made to the words "Sulpho-Sage.")—A Preparation for Coloring Gray or Faded Hair.

86,715.—John T. Stanley Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 18, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since 1893. Comprising the words "Bull Dog.")—Soap.

86,799.—Cupid Blush Company, Baltimore, Md. (Filed May 21, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1912.)—A Toilet Preparation for Tinting the Skin. Consisting of a Cloth Chemically Treated, so that by Rubbing it Upon the Skin a Rosy Tint is Produced.

86,828.—Kuhlman & Chambliss Company, Knoxville, Tenn. (Filed May 22, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since December 2, 1914.)—Deodorizing-Powder.

86,898.—Bortolo Bendin, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed May 26, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1914.)—Table-Oils, Particularly Olive-Oil.

86,912.—Norton Manufacturing Company, Ann Arbor, Mich. (Filed May 26, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since February 1, 1915. No claim being made

for the words "For the Feet" apart from the mark shown on the drawing.)—A Foot-Powder.

86,970.—O. L. E. A. Olivicoltori Liguried Esportatori Associati, Oneglia, Italy. (Filed May 28, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since November, 1914.)—Olive Oil.

86,978.—Chauncey S. Van Orden, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 28, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since April, 1913.)—Tooth-Paste.

87,002.—Tagalog & Tagalog, Charlotte, N. C. (Filed May 29, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since July, 1914. The photograph appearing on the label is that of Eva S. Tagalog. No claim is made to the printed words on the label.)—Hair-Dressing.

87,017.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 1, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use on talcum powder since March 7, 1914; on creams for the skin since April 13, 1914, and on dentifrices, headache-cologne, almond-meal, toilet cerate, smelling-salts, bath-salts, and rouge since May 24, 1915.)—Talcum Powder, Creams for the Skin, Dentifrices, Headache-Cologne, Almond-Meal, Toilet Cerate, Smelling-Salts, Bath-Salts, and Rouge.

No. 87,018.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 1, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use on talcum powder since April 28, 1914; face-powder since April 7, 1915, and on dentifrices, creams for the skin, headache-cologne, almond-meal, toilet cerate, smelling-salts, bath-powder, bath-salts, and rouge since May 24, 1915.)—Talcum Powder, Face-Powder, Dentifrices, Creams for the Skin, Headache-Cologne, Almond-Meal, Toilet Cerate, Smelling-Salts, Bath-Powder, Bath-Salts, and Rouge.

87,117.—Wood & Barnard, Detroit, Mich. (Filed June 4, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since October 12, 1914.)—Cleansing and Massage Creams, Rouge, Almond-Bar, Complexion-Powder, Toilet Water, and Hair-Remover.

87,182.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. (Filed June 8, 1915. Under ten-year proviso. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since October 3, 1885.)—Toilet and Laundry Soap.

87,221.—Fred. L. Moss, Chillicothe, Mo. (Filed June 10, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since the 5th day of June, 1915.)—Tooth Cleansing and Preserving Preparation.

87,310.—Nelrow Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 15, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since May 25, 1915.)—A Preparation for Treatment of Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp and Skin.

87,450.—Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 19, 1915. Published August 3, 1915. Claims use since the 1st day of January, 1915.)—Almond-Meal, Aromatic Ozonizer, Astringent for Relaxed Tissues, Bandoline, Bath Essence, Bath-Powder, Bath-Salts, Bay-Rum, Benzoin, Brilliantine, Camphor-Ice, Cocoa Butter, Stick-Cosmetics, Adeps-Lane Cream, Face-Cream, Cold-Cream, Cuticle-Cream, Finishing-Cream, Foot-Cream, Freckle-Cream, Massage-Cream, Non-Greasy Cream, Perspiration-Cream, Strawberry Cream, Theatrical Cream, Toilet Cream, Vanishing Cream, Cologne-Water, Complexion-Balm, Cuticle-Acid, Cuticle-Ice, Cuticle-Powder, Cuticle-Softener, Depilatories, Disinfectant, Face-Bleach, Face-Powder, Foot-Ice, Foot-Powder, Frost-Bite Lotion, Frost-Bite Salve, Toilet Glycerin, Hair-Bleach, Hair-Color, Hair-Dye, Hair Essence, Hair-Oil, Hair-Powder, Hair-Tonic, Hair-Waver, Hair-Whitener, Hand-Lotion, Hand-Salve, Hand-Whitener, Headache-Cologne, Incense, Lip-Pencil, Lip-Pomade, Almond, Honey, and Cucumber Lotion, Lotions for Use After Shaving, Eye-Lotion, Face-Lotion, Foot-Lotion, Freckle-Lotion, Head-Lotion, Honey Lotion, Mouth-Lotion, Moth and Freckle Lotion, Skin-Lotion, Strawberry Lotion, Toilet Lotion, Mouth-Tablets, Mouth-Wash, Milk of Cucumber, Mutton-Tallow (Refined and Perfumed), Nail-Acid, Nail-Bleach, Nail-Enamel, Nail-Polish, Nail-Pomade, Nail-Tint, Nail-Rouge, Grease Paint, Eyebrow-Pencil, Body-Perfume, Handkerchief-Perfumes, Non-Alcoholic Perfumes, Room-Perfumes, Perfume-Pencils, Synthetic Perfumes, Perfume-Tablets, Pomades, Menthol-Pencils, Alkenna Powders, Glove-Perfume Powders, Nail-Powders, Oatmeal Powders, Powder-Papers, Perspiration-Powders, Rice Powders, Theatrical Powders, Perspiration Liquid, Rouge, Lip-Rouge, Rouge-Leaves, Theatrical Rouge, Sachet-Powder, Shampoo-

Powder, Skin-Whitener, Skin and Tissue Builder, Smelling-Salts, Talcum, Toilet Borax, Toilet Paste, Toilet Powder, Toilet Cerate, Toilet Water, Tooth-Cream, Tooth-Paste, Tooth-Wash, Troches for the Breath, Aromatic Vinegar, Bath-Vinegar, Strawberry Vinegar, Theatrical-Make-Up Toilet Vinegar, Antiseptic Washing-Water, Water-Softener, Wrinkle-Eradicator.

87,544.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed June 23, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since 1910.)—Olive and Salad Oil.

87,556.—Stephen Fargo, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed June 24, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since December 10, 1914. The picture shown being that of Louisa, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, deceased.)—Toilet Soaps.

87,636.—Anna Keloc, Ford City, Pa. (Filed June 28, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since June 1, 1915.)—Coffee Extract.

87,665.—F. De Martino, Altoona, Pa. (Filed June 30, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since May 1, 1915.)—Scalp and Hair Tonics.

87,697.—Vail Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed July 1, 1915. Published August 10, 1915. Claims use since about March, 1915.)—A Shampoo Preparation.

### TRADE MARK DECISION.

(Continued from page 155.)

advertisement of the words or symbol without application to the goods themselves is insufficient to constitute a trade-mark.

It logically follows that an opposer must show a legal damage to authorize him to oppose successfully the registration of a trade-mark. While the provision of section 6 of the Trade-Mark Act (33 Stats. L. 726) permitting—any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of a mark—

to oppose the same by filing a notice of opposition, is very broad, it has been steadfastly held that the opposer must establish an injury of a legal character. (*McIlhenny's Son v. New Iberia Co.*, 30 App. D. C., 337; 133 O. G., 995; 1908, C. D., 325; *Battle Creek Sanitarium Co. v. Fuller*, *supra*; *Underwood Co. v. Dick Co.*, 36 App. D. C., 175; 163 O. G., 730; 1911, C. D., 298; *Tim & Co. v. Cluett, Peabody & Co.*, 42 App. D. C., 212; 202 O. G., 306; 1914, C. D., 183.)

In the Battle Creek case, the rule is concisely stated as follows:

It is not sufficient for the opponent to say that he believes he would be damaged. He must allege some fact showing an interest in the subject-matter from which damage might be inferred. If he has not used the mark as a trade-mark upon goods of a like description he can suffer no damage from its registration by another.

Opposer's difficulty consists in failing to distinguish between a copyright or design patent and a trade-mark. The mere fact that through her literature she has given publicity to this imaginary being called "Kewpie," and by her inventive genius has created a figure for which she has secured a design patent, accords her no trade-mark right in the name by which this imaginary being is designated. It would hardly be contended, for illustration, that the owner of a copyright on a picture called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," would be heard to object to the use of that title by another as a trade-mark for whisky. Before opposer can be heard, therefore, it must appear that she has used the figure or word "Kewpie" as a trade-mark on goods of the same descriptive properties as the goods of applicant to which the mark is applied and at a date prior to its use by applicant. In this she totally fails.

The decision of the Commissioner of Patents is affirmed, and the clerk is directed to certify these proceedings as by law required. Affirmed.

### TREASURY DECISIONS.

#### Drawback on Refined Essential Oil of Orange.

Treasury Decision 35,638 grants a drawback on refined essential oil of orange manufactured by Magnus, Mabey & Reynard (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., from imported essential oil of orange in the manner described in their sworn statement, dated July 15, 1915, for their own account, the account of Robert M. Lackey, and others.

A manufacturing record shall be kept, which will show, in the case of each lot of essential oil refined for exportation with benefit of drawback, the lot number and date of refining thereof, the quantity of imported essential oil of orange used, the quantity of essential oil of orange obtained, and the quantity of waste incurred. A sworn abstract from such manufacturing record shall be filed with the drawback entry. The allowance shall not exceed the quantity of essential oil of orange used in the manufacture of the exported refined essential oil of orange as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record.

#### Two Soap Protests Are Sustained.

No. 38,089.—Soap.—Protest 761,754 of Geo. E. Evans Co. (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. Protest sustained in part as to certain toilet soap classified as perfumed under paragraph 66, tariff act of 1913, and claimed dutiable under the same paragraph as unperfumed.

No. 38,114.—Soap.—Protests 744,043, etc., of Wadding, Kinnen & Marvin Co. (Cleveland). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. Protests sustained as to soap classified as unperfumed toilet soap, under paragraph 66, tariff act of 1913, and claimed dutiable as soap not specifically provided for under the same paragraph.

#### Oil of Anise Appraisals Advanced.

25,916.—Oil of Anise.—From Meuser Freres, Hongkong. Exported February 25, 1915, entered at New York. McClelland, G. A.—Star aniseed oil entered at 1.74, advanced to 1.85 Mexican per pound. Packing extra.

25,917.—Oil of Anise.—From ——— Hongkong. Exported January 27, 1915, entered at New York. McClelland, G. A.—Aniseed oil, 15 degrees solidification, 4 tins each case, invoiced at 3/3; entered at 2/10; reappraised at 3/3 per pound. Cases included.

#### Drawbacks on Flavoring Extracts.

Treasury Decision 35,601 grants a drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by the Knickerbocker Mills Co., of New York City, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Treasury Decision 35,611 grants a drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by W. J. Bush & Co. (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Treasury Decision 35,615 grants a drawback on flavoring extracts manufactured by Fred Fear & Co., of New York, N. Y., with the use of imported essential oil of lemon and domestic tax-paid alcohol.

#### Drawback on Toilet Preparations.

Treasury Decision 35,621 grants a drawback on toilet preparations manufactured by the Aubry Sisters (Inc.), of New York, N. Y., with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported ground talc.

#### Essence of Linaloe Is Advanced.

25,903.—Essential Oil.—From Gustave Struck & Co., Succrs., Vera Cruz, exported March 11, 1915, entered at New York. Board 3.—Essence of linaloe, entered at 6, advanced to 6.60 Mexican ccy. (0.498) per kilo.

#### Cassia Oil Is Reappraised.

25,918.—Cassia Oil.—From ——— Hongkong. Exported January 27, 1915, entered at New York. McClelland, G. A.—Cassia oil, 75/80 per cent. crinamic aldehyde, involved at 2/6; entered at 2/1; reappraised at 2/3 per pound. Cases included.

#### Dried Lavender Leaves Protest Is Lost.

The Stallmann Import and Export Company, New York, have been overruled by the Board of Appraisers in their protest relating to the classification of dried lavender flowers. The merchandise was returned by the appraiser

(Continued on page 170.)



## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### ASIATIC TURKEY.

**OLIVE OIL IN SYRIA.**—Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, Beirut, Asiatic Turkey, says: Locusts did much harm this year to the olive trees of Syria. This affects the new crop, and prices of olive oil are advancing. First quality now sells at 16 cents and second quality at 15 cents per pound. No third quality of oil is offered for sale, as it is used exclusively in soap manufacture, and soap manufacturers hesitate making soap, as the military authorities will commandeer the soap for the army.

### BULGARIA.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—The following report from the United States Consul at Sofia was despatched on June 11 to the Washington authorities: "The gathering of roses in the Valley of Roses began at the end of May. The harvest is an excellent one, but a great drop in prices is noticeable. Before the war (\$2.32 to \$2.90) per muscal was charged, and the flowers sold at 0.80f. to 0.90f. per kilo. (2.2 lb.). At present the muscal is worth 77 cents and flowers 0.20f. per kilo.

"American purchases of otto of rose increased from \$580,783 in the fiscal year 1912 to \$791,370 in 1913, but decreased in 1914 to \$301,000. By the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, it was removed from the free list and made dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average invoice value of otto of rose following the tariff change was \$6.64 per oz."

Another correspondent writes from Bulgaria: "The distillation of the crop is over; we are very busy checking and verifying the produce of the new crop and gathering in all the new otto from the various factories. The harvest this year lasted only three weeks instead of four, as in 1914. The weather during the first half of the harvest was very cool and too wet (raining heavily almost every day), and, on the contrary, during the second half it was very dry and hot; and, as a result of this rather abnormal weather, the harvest was a week shorter than usual. The yield per cent. of otto from the flowers was comparatively small. During a good crop the average yield is 1 oz. of otto from 160 to 170 lbs. of flowers, but this year it required 210 to 220 lbs. of flowers for an ounce of otto. The total yield of the new otto is a trifle under the average. Compared with last year's crop the new crop is 30 to 35 per cent. smaller. The quality of the new perfume, however, is very exquisite, and as rich and fine as the best otto of 1914, especially the otto from the red roses. The physical constants of the new otto so far examined and known to be free from adulteration are as follows:

Specific gravity at 30° .....	0.851 to 0.855
Rotary power .....	2° 45' to 3° 30'
Refractive index at 25° .....	1.4610 to 1.4638
Freezing point .....	20° to 22°

### ENGLAND.

**OTTO OF ROSE PERFUME-ESSENCE.**—In the Shoreditch County Court before Judge Smyly, K. C., on July 23, John Chas. Milbourne, box manufacturer, sued L. M. Lewis, essence and perfumery agent, to recover 2l. 6s. 3d. for boxes supplied. There was a counterclaim for 2l. 10s. for a bottle of perfume-essence supplied. The claim was admitted subject to the counterclaim. The evidence showed that the perfume supplied was for a picture-palace, but plaintiff denied purchasing the bottle, and produced it—a half-pint bottle, about one-fifth full—and said that was just as he received it. It had been left with him to demonstrate to picture-palace proprietors. The Judge said it would be hardly likely the defendant would leave a nearly empty bottle to demonstrate with. Plaintiff had had it a year and must pay for it. He gave judgment

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### THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

With a recent further depletion of many of the leading coal tar derivatives and the so-called "intermediates" used in making the finished synthetics in the perfume and flavoring material groups, there have been several additional uplifts of the figures asked for these products and the course of prices in the supply market has also been characterized by continued advances in saccharin, coumarin and thymol as well as in artificial almond, mustard and wintergreen oils and synthetic musk. Concessions have been made, however, in menthol, the Messina essences—lemon, orange and bergamot oils—and also in clove, peppermint, spearmint, tansy and wormseed oils and there has likewise been some shading of prices named for liquid styrax and for Mexican vanilla beans of poor quality, despite the recently advanced Mexican export tax and the difficulties attending shipments of the 1914-1915 crop of whole beans from Vera Cruz.

Despite the bullish operations of the Sicilian traders in lemon, orange and bergamot oils, which recently advanced prices for these essences materially, on the growing belief that shipments of these goods would soon be greatly curtailed by Italy's participation in the European war, the prices asked for these oils have been marked down steadily of late as the demand has diminished while spot stocks have been permitted to accumulate rather heavily. Clove oil has been offered down, in sympathy with a recent decline in Zanzibar cloves. Peppermint and spearmint oils have also been quoted at lowered figures, with the beginning of harvesting and distilling operations in Michigan and Indiana and in view of the prospect for a yield of at least as large proportions as that obtained last summer. Liberal receipts of tansy and wormseed oils have also been responsible for the weakening of the local market for these articles. A slackening of the buying movement has likewise brought about concessions in the figures named for liquid styrax and gums olibanum and myrrh, although supplies here are still far from plentiful.

Otto of rose has also shown a downward tendency with the opening of the distilling season in Bulgaria, notwithstanding the almost unsurmountable difficulties encountered in attempting to ship the goods from the country of production. Menthol has sagged off to slightly lower levels, in the absence of an active consuming demand.

Thymol's further advance has been due to a shortage in ajowan seed and the virtual impossibility of obtaining additional supplies of the finished product from Italy, where most of the 1914 production has been stored. Coumarin has been marked up on a diminishing supply and a poor outlook for replenishment and saccharin has been raised to much higher figures for similar reasons.

### BEANS.

Although the imminence of more serious revolutionary activities in the State of Vera Cruz is expected to accelerate the shipments of the 1914-1915 crop of Mexican vanilla beans from the producing districts and especially from the city of Vera Cruz, the New York market for these beans has been fairly strongly maintained of late, at least as far as the goods of good conservation and keeping quality are concerned. There has been some further weakening of poor quality Mexican beans here, however, as local operators have manifested a desire to dispose of such beans, in order to be in a position to handle large quantities of new goods. The buying movement in both Mexican beans and cuts has slackened of late but there is still a moderate demand for Bourbon beans, which continue to be firmly held in view of a growing scarcity in Paris and the local market. Tahitis are also in fair request at previously mentioned figures.



## PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

### ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond Bitter.....per lb.	\$8.75	Mirbane, rect. ....	.45
" F. F. P. A.....	8.50	Neroli petale.....	45.00-55.00
" Artificial.....	4.50	" artificial.....	10.00-15.00
" Sweet True.....	1.00-1.10	Nutmeg.....	1.00
" Peach-Kernel.....	.35	Opoponax.....	7.00
Amber, Crude.....	.16	Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" Rectified.....	.30	" sweet.....	2.00
Anise.....	1.30	Origanum.....	.40-.60
" Lead free.....	1.40	Orris Root, concrete..(oz.)..	6.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.75-2.90	" " absolute..(oz.)..	35.00-45.00
Bay.....	2.40	Patchouly.....	3.75-4.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	3.75	Pennyroyal.....	1.60
Birch (Sweet).....	2.25	Peppermint.....	1.70
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.40	Petit Grain, South American	2.75
Cade.....	.35	" " French.....	9.00
Cajeput.....	1.00	Pimento.....	1.75
Camphor.....	.14	Rose.....	6.00-8.00
Caraway Seed.....	1.70	Rosemary, French.....	.75-1.00
Cardamon.....	32.00	" Spanish.....	.60
Carvol.....	2.75	Rue.....	3.75
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical....	.87½	Sandalwood, East India....	6.00
" Lead free.....	.97½	" West India.....	1.50
" Redistilled.....	1.25	Sassafras, artificial.....	.25
Cedar, Leaf.....	.50	" natural.....	.65
" Wood.....	.16	Savin.....	3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	7.50	Spearmint.....	1.50
Citronella, Ceylon.....	.45	Spruce.....	.60
Citronella, Java.....	1.25	Tansy.....	2.60
Cloves.....	1.20	Thyme, red.....	1.15
Copaiba.....	.90	" white.....	1.60
Coriander.....	8.50	Vetivert, Bourbon.....	12.00
Croton.....	.90	" Indian.....	35.00-40.00
Cubebs.....	3.00	Wintergreen, genuine.....	4.00
Erigeron.....	1.20	Wormwood.....	2.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%..	.50	Ylang-Ylang.....	20.00-30.00
Fennel, Sweet.....	3.00		
Geranium, Africa.....	3.75		
" Bourbon.....	3.50		
" Turkish.....	3.00		
Ginger.....	5.00		
Gingergrass.....	2.00		
Hemlock.....	.60		
Juniper Berries, twice rect..	1.60		
Kananga, Java.....	3.00		
Lavender, English.....	21.00		
" Fleurs.....	3.50		
" (Spike).....	1.25-1.40		
Lemon.....	1.40-1.50		
Lemongrass.....	.90		
Limes, expressed.....	3.00		
" distilled.....	1.70		
Linaloe.....	2.50		
Mace, distilled.....	1.00		
Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50		
" artificial.....	5.00		

Linalool.....	6.00
Linalyl Acetate.....	7.50-8.00
Methyl Anthranilate.....	8.00
" Salicylate.....	1.75
Musk Ambrette.....	25.00
" Ketone.....	18.00
" Xylene.....	10.00
Phenylacetaldehyde.....	25.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol.....	22.00
Safrol.....	.40-.50
Terpineol.....	.70
Thymol.....	12.00
Vanillin.....(oz.)	.50-.55

### BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura....	\$1.50
" " Para.....	.75-.80
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.50-4.50
" " Cut.....	2.50-3.00
" " Bourbon.....	2.50-3.00
" " Tahiti.....	1.75

### SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
" gray.....	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated.....	.10
Civet, horns.....	2.00-2.50
Cologne Spirit.....(gal)	2.65-3.10
Menthol.....	2.75
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
" " grain.....	18.00
" Tonquin, pods....	19.00
" " grains..	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.	.18
" " powd. and gran...	.20
Talc, Italian.....(ton)	32.00-35.00
" French.....	25.00-30.00
" Domestic.....	15.00-25.00

### SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocoonut oil, Cochín, 10¼@11¼c.;	
Ceylon, 9@9¼c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude tanks, 38¼@	
39¼c. gal.; refined, 5.80@6¼c.	
Grease, brown, 4¼@5¼c.; yellow,	
5¼@5½c.; white 6@6½c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 85@89c.	
" " foots, prime, 8@8¼c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 7½@7¾c.; red,	
prime, 6¾@7c.	
Peanut, 65@70c.	
Rosin, water white, \$6.60.	
Soya Bean oil, 5¼@6c.	
Tallow, city, 5¼c. (hhd.)	
Chemicals, borax, 4¼@5¼c.;	
caustic soda, 74@76 p. c., 4¼@5c.	

### AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate.....	2.25
Anethol.....	2.50
Anisic Aldehyde.....	3.50
Benzyl Acetate.....	3.00
" Benzoate.....	3.00
Cinnamic Acid.....	2.00
" Alcohol.....	6.50
" Aldehyde.....	3.50
Citral.....	3.50
Citronellol.....	16.00-18.00
Cumarin.....	6.75
Diphenylmethane.....	3.00
Diphenyl-oxide.....	3.00
Eucalyptol.....	1.00
Eugenol.....	2.00
Geraniol.....	5.00
Heliotropine.....	4.00
Iso-Eugenol.....	3.25-3.75

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 168.)

for the plaintiff for 2l. 6s. 3d., and for the defendant on his counterclaim for 2l. 10s., with costs on both sides.

## FRANCE.

**PERSONAL.**—Corporal Lucien Ricord, of the 55th Regiment of Infantry, class of 1915, in the French Army, was wounded on July 3. He is the son of M. Leon Ricord, of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse.

M. Maurice René Gattefossé, of the perfumery house of Gattefossé Fils, Lyons, was wounded at Arras on June 1. His eldest brother, Abel, of the 54th Artillery Regiment, died for his country on April 26, and a third brother, a "Diable bleu" (Chasseur Alpin), was fighting in Alsace at last advices. The youngest brother is below military age, and is eagerly engaged in chemical studies, so as to take his place in the perfumery business. The business of Gattefossé Fils is still being carried on, Madame Maurice Gattefossé and Madame Abel Gattefossé undertaking the management, thus affording another striking example of the part taken by the women of France in maintaining the industries of their country.

**PERFUMER EXPATRIATED.**—The Permanent Court Martial at Marseilles has sentenced Henri Racine, a millionaire perfume distiller of Mentone, to perpetual deportation and payment of costs of the proceeding for supplying essence of neroli and 500 tons of olive oil through a Lausanne firm to a perfumer of Cologne.

**OBITUARY.**—The funeral of Lucien Piver, head of the wholesale perfumery house, and honorary president of the Parisian Perfumery Trade Association, took place at Paris July 22. He was Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

**OLIVE CROP.**—Consul William Dulancy Hunter, Nice, says: The outlook of the 1915-16 olive crop is encouraging. The trees have blossomed abundantly, and the fruit is commencing to develop favorably. Heavy rainfalls during June have, in some parts of the Maritime Alps, been harmful to the trees in blossom, but these damages are only of local importance, and have not seriously affected the outlook of next spring's olive crop in the whole consular district.

## SALVADOR.

**VEGETABLE OIL REFINERY.**—Vice Consul Lynn W. Franklin, San Salvador, reports that the concession granted by the Salvadorean Government to Federico Garcia Prieto & Co. for the manufacture and refining of oils from seeds in that Republic carries with it the right of free entry of machinery, accessories, and articles used in manufacture, exemption of the manufactory and its products from fiscal or municipal taxes, and the right to export the products without the payment of duties or fiscal taxes.

## RUSSIA.

**PERFUME PRICES.**—Advices from Petrograd say the prices of all raw perfume materials have so materially advanced that the leading perfume manufacturers have been forced to make further advances in the prices of all finished products. Generally, perfumes are now costing a full 50 per cent. more than at the commencement of the war. Of this advance 20 per cent. is due to higher prices for spirit, and the remaining 30 per cent. to the cost of other raw materials.

## SPAIN.

**OLIVE OIL.**—Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, Seville, says: Uncertainty and fluctuation in prices were the most noticeable features of the olive-oil market during June. Except for a limited number of choice consignments, prices have shown a downward tendency. This may be explained partly by the fact that there is every indication for a good crop for next season, causing producers to be desirous of disposing of their present supply before the new crop becomes available. Orchards are in excellent condition, and unless something unforeseen occurs a record-breaking crop is confidently

expected. There has been a marked increase in the production and shipment of green sulphur oil (*aceite de orujo*), which commodity until recently was of negligible proportion. The presence of a number of steamers bound directly for American ports has doubtless been partly responsible for the increased activity in this product.

## ZANZIBAR.

**CLOVES.**—Consul Perry C. Hays, at Zanzibar, reports that \$422,744 worth of cloves were exported from his district to the United States in 1914, an increase over 1913 of \$185,366.

## TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 167.)

as "natural aromatic substance used in the manufacture of but not marketable as perfume or cosmetics." Duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 49, of the tariff act of 1913. The protestants claimed that free entry should have been allowed under paragraph 477, or alternatively, that duty should have been assessed at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 27. When the case was called for hearing there was no appearance on behalf of the protestants, and the protest was accordingly overruled.

## No Contributions to Treasury Employees.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued a regulation forbidding any person in the service of the Treasury Department from soliciting or receiving, directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, any contribution from any person or corporation subject to internal revenue taxation. The order was due to solicitations of nearly \$5,000 worth of advertisements for a souvenir programme, most of which was obtained from federal taxpayers.

## Pompon Poudre a Toilet Preparation.

No. 38,087.—Toilet Preparation.—Protest 772,068 of Park & Tilford (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. A small piece of cotton filled with face powder inclosed in a paper envelope, conveniently arranged for applying powder to the face, was invoiced as "pompon poudre." It was classified as a toilet preparation under paragraph 48, tariff act of 1913, and claimed dutiable as a manufacture of cotton (par. 266). Protest overruled.

## Peach Kernel Oil Protest Sustained.

No. 38,084.—Peach-Kernel Oil.—Protests 773,856, etc., of James B. Horner et al., protest 751,872 of Geo. Lueders & Co., and protest 776,287 of Ungerer & Co. (New York). Opinions by McClelland, G. A. Merchandise classified as "almond oil, sweet," under paragraph 45, tariff act of 1913, was claimed dutiable under the last provision of the same paragraph. Protests sustained in part. Abstract 36,903 (T. D. 34,933) followed.

## Balsam Peru Protest Sustained.

No. 38,073.—Balsam Peru.—Protest 779,151 of Dodge & Olcott Co. (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. Following Abstract 37,519 merchandise classified as an aromatic substance was held dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem as Balsam Peru under paragraph 9, tariff act of 1913, as claimed. Originally it had been assessed at 20 per cent. under paragraph 49.

## Rose Leaves Protest Is Overruled.

38,090.—Rose Pales.—Rose Leaves.—Protest 752,418—52,868 of G. W. Sheldon & Co. (Chicago). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. Following Abstract 37,684 protest overruled as to merchandise invoiced as rose pales and classified as a natural odoriferous substance used in the manufacture of perfume, under paragraph 49, tariff act of 1913.

## Drawback on Honey and Almond Cream.

Treasury Decision 35,634 grants a drawback on a toilet preparation designated as "Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream," manufactured by A. S. Hinds, of Portland, Me., with the use of domestic taxpaid alcohol.

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